

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
JAIPUR
FOR THE YEAR
1942-43

(From 1st September, 1942 to 31st August, 1943)



JAIPUR:
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CONTENTS

	PAGE
Chapter I.	
HISTORICAL AND GENERAL	
(i) Historical	1
(ii) General	5
Chapter II.	
ADMINISTRATION	
(i) System of government, Mahakma Khas	10
(ii) Special Committees	18
Chapter III.	
FINANCE	15
Chapter IV.	
REVENUE AND PRODUCTION	
(i) Land Revenue	19
(ii) Settlement	20
(iii) Land Records	23
(iv) Sambhar Shamlat	24
(v) Customs and Excise	26
(vi) Jaipur State Railway	31
(vii) Industries and Commerce	50
(viii) Supply Department	54
(ix) Mining Department	56
(x) State Postal Department	58
(xi) Agriculture	58
Chapter V.	
PUBLIC UTILITY AND SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENTS	
(i) P.W.D and Irrigation	67
(ii) Public Instruction	73
(iii) Maharaja's Public Library	87
(iv) Boy Scouts Association	89
(v) Museum	90
(vi) Public Health Department	91
(vii) Veterinary	104
(viii) Charity	105
Chapter VI.	
CONSTITUTIONAL AND CIVIC REFORMS	
(i) Constitutional Reforms	106
(ii) Civic Reforms	103

Chapter VII.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

(i) Justice	..	..	..	119
(ii) Police	..	..	..	123
(iii) Central Jail	..	..	..	130
(iv) Lunatic Asylum	..	..	..	132

Chapter VIII.

MINOR DEPARTMENTS

(i) Archaeology	..	..	..	134
(ii) Government Press	..	..	..	139
(iii) Information Bureau	..	..	..	141
(iv) Baghayat	..	..	..	142
(v) Chowky Residency	..	..	..	143
(vi) Jaigarh Fort	..	..	..	143
(vii) Life Insurance	..	..	..	144
(viii) Nagas and Qilohat	..	..	..	144
(ix) Military	..	..	..	145
(x) Ordnance Department	..	..	..	147
(xi) Purojat	..	..	..	148
(xii) The Jaipur Meteorological Observatory	148

Chapter IX.

HIS HIGHNESS' SECRETARIAT.	150
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Chapter X.

COURTS OF WARDS AND THIKASAS

(i) Court of Wards	156
(ii) Sikar	162
(iii) Khetri	166
(iv) Walthari Sahiba	..	..	..	169

Appendices I to XII.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

JAIPUR STATE

FOR

1942-43 (Sambal 1999)

(from 1st September, 1942 to 31st August, 1943)

CHAPTER I.—HISTORICAL AND GENERAL.

(a) Historical.

1. In Rajputana is not the least distinctive part of "Royal India", Jaipur is easily the most distinctive State in Rajputana. A little smaller than Bessarabia and a little larger than Holland, about half the size of Ireland and more than twice the size of Wales, Jaipur represents the high water-mark of what is compendiously called Rajasthani culture. In Rajputana, while it is the third in size, it is the first in population. The State takes its name after its capital which is consecrated in the history of Rajputana as the city of Victory. If Jaipur has animated the page of history, the history of Jaipur is the history of its illustrious Rulers.

Chap. I.
HISTORICAL

2. The Rulers of Jaipur are heads of the Kachhawa Rajputs who are descended from Kush, son of Rama, the hero of the immortal Hindu epic *Ramayan*, and who are Surya Vanshi, i.e., of the Solar dynasty and worship the Sun*. The Kachhwas first ruled in Ajodhya (modern Oudh); later they migrated to Rohtas and ruled over the country round

Early History.

* An annual festival in honour of the Sun, called Bhana Saptami, is held by the State in the month of March (January-February).

HIS-
TORICAL.

about the river Sone for several centuries; subsequently they proceeded to Narwar and Gwalior and eventually established their kingdom in the present Jaipur territory, with Dausa as their capital. Thereafter, they measured swords with the Minas, the original occupants of the country called Dhundar, overpowered them, dispossessed them of important strongholds, and made one of them—Amber—their capital. It was in 1728 that Maharaja Jai Singh founded the present city of Jaipur.

Historical
background

3 Jaipur has a rich historical background. Its present territory was part of the pre-historic Madhya Desh, the scene of many an incident described in the imperishable pages of the *Mahabharat*. Recent archaeological excavations have revealed that a temple and monastery on the top of the hill, Bijak-ki-pahari and two edicts on the rocks at Bairath, owed their origin to the hand of Asoka (sometime between 272 B.C. and 232 B.C.). In pre-Moghul period, or what may be called the Amber period during the pre-Moghul age, special mention may be made of Pujran and Prithviraj Kachhiwa who respectively fought Muhammed of Ghur and Babar. It was, however, in the Moghul period that the fame of Jaipur shone resplendent, with its warrior-princes distinguishing themselves in arms, excelling in the art of diplomacy and dominating the scene at Delhi*. Towards the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th, Jaipur, with the rest of Rajputana passed through a period of internal dissensions and strife.

*In recognition of their services they received titles as well as grants of parganas. For instance, Man Singh received the title of Mirza Raja and the rank of a commander while Mirza Raja Jai Singh was awarded the Mansab of 7,000.

The year 1818 was memorable for the alliance between the Jaipur Durbar and the British Government, and the forty years that followed (which covered the entire period of Sawai Maharaja Jai Singh III's rule, the minority period of Sawai Maharaja Ram Singh II and the seven years after his investiture with full ruling powers) were the years that preceded the period of Jaipur's modernity. In the wake of its transfer to the Crown after the suppression of the Mutiny, Jaipur entered on its period of cultural expansion. Maharajas Sawai Ram Singh II and Sawai Madho Singh II—the immediate predecessors of His present Highness were both illustrious rulers who gave the best in them to the State in the art of good government and raised it to a high level of intellectual progress and material prosperity.

4. Jaipur's brightest chapter, however, opened with the accession of its present ruler, on the 7th of September, 1922. Major His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahai Hindustan Raj Rajendra Sri Maharajadhiraj Sir 'Sawai Man Singhji Bahadur II, G. O. I. E., is the thirty-ninth ruler of the Jaipur State. He was born on the 21st of August, 1911. Adopted son of Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singhji, he was also of the Isarda family from which His late Highness came. After receiving his early education in the Mayo College, Ajmer, and passing the Diploma examination of the Chief's College, His Highness proceeded to England where he underwent training at the Royal Academy, Woolwich.

Present His
Highness.

5. During His Highness' minority, the administration of the State was carried on by a Council. On his return from England in October, 1930, he

His Educa-
tion etc.

HIS-
TORICAL.

gained a practical insight into the working of the administration, and assumed full ruling powers on the 14th March, 1931. Within a month, on the 25th April, 1931, he was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army, and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on the 1st of January, 1934, and to the rank of Honorary Major on the 24th September, 1940. In between, on the 3rd of June, 1935, he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. His Highness is Chief Commandant of the Jaipur Army and Colonel Commandant of the Sawai Man Guards. Among other things, he is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right, hereditary member of the Court of the Benares University, and is also at present the Vice-President of the Working Committee of the Mayo College, Ajmer. He receives a dynastic salute of seventeen guns, and a local salute of nineteen.

Marriage
Alliances.

6. His Highness is closely drawn to the Ruling Family of Jodhpur by more than one matrimonial alliance. He first married the sister of His Highness Maharaja Sir Umaid Singhji of Jodhpur, on the 30th January, 1924, and then the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sumer Singhji of Jodhpur, on the 24th April, 1932. His third marriage was with the sister of His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narainji Bhup Bahadur of Cooch-Bihar, on the 9th May, 1940. By Her First Highness he has a daughter and a son and heir, born, respectively, on the 13th June, 1929, and the 22nd October, 1931, and by Her Second Highness, he has two sons the first of whom was born in England on the 5th May, 1943, and the second at Jaipur on the 10th December, 1935.

HIS-
TORICAL.His High-
ness.—An
Estimate

7. "The Young Maharaja" in the words of an English author, "is a veritable Prince charming, dowered with all the gifts by some fairy God-mother at his birth. Supremely good-looking, with delightful manners, brains, character and horsemanship—one of the best polo players in the world, he has captured the imagination of India". He rides superbly; he drives his car; he pilots his plane; he does all these "with equal courage, zest and skill".

8. A constitutional Ruler, His Highness takes the keenest interest in the welfare of his people and the progress of his State. Since his accession, and more particularly within recent years, His Highness has made improvements in administration, inaugurated reforms in many spheres, and sought to modernise the State on progressive and up-to-date lines. Much of this transformation is chronicled in these pages; more will be in subsequent Reports. The present pace of all-round reform in Jaipur, owes its incentive as well as inspiration to His Highness' foresight and statesmanship.

Modernisa-
tion and
Reform

9. A genealogical table of the Ruling Family of Jaipur and a list of the Maharajas will be found in Appendices I and II.

List of
Maharajas.

(b) General.

10. The Jaipur State is situated in the North-East of Rajputana, lying between 25°41' and 25°34' North latitude and between 74°41' and 77°13' East longitude. The State covers an area of 15,601 square miles. Its extreme length from North to South is 196 miles and its extreme width 140 miles. It is bounded on the North by Bikaner, Loharu and

Situation.

Patiala; on the South by Udaipur, Bundi, Tonk, Kotah and Gwalior; on the East by Karauli, Bharatpur and Alwar; and on the West by Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kishangarh and the British District of Ajmer-Merwara. The detached district of Kot Qasim adjoins the Rewari Tehsil of Gurgaon district and Nabha.

Physical
Features.

11. With the exception of Shekhawati, which is, to a great extent, a sandy desert tract, the country is for the most part, level and fertile, though its surface is crossed and diversified by groups and ranges of hills and numerous isolated peaks. The central portion of the State consists of an elevated tableland from 1,400 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. The highest point in the Jaipur State is Raghunathgarh (3,450 feet above sea level) in Shekhawati. The principal river is the Banas, which flows for about 110 miles through the State or along its borders; second in importance is the Banganga, which for about 90 miles traverses Jaipur territory, first in a south-easterly direction and then almost due east. The only natural lake worth mentioning is the Salt Lake of Sambhar, which is the joint property of the Jaipur and Jodhpur States. The State possesses considerable wealth in minerals such as copper, lead, nickel, cobalt, iron, mica, steatite and garnets. In addition to the usual small game, tigers, panthers, hyenas, sambhar, pig and black bear abound in the jungles of Sawai Madhopur and Ramgarh. The total area covered by forests is 384 square miles or 2.23 per cent of the total area of the State. Supply of sub-soil water is fair in many districts but limited in others.

Climate.

12. The climate is dry and healthy. The mean temperature during the year was 75.5 F. The maxi-

imum temperature recorded at Jaipur was 114.50° F. on the 24th May, 1943, and the minimum 35.8° F. on the 7th February, 1943, the corresponding figures for 1941-42 being 111° F. on the 20th June, 1942, and the minimum 34.3° F. on the 11th January, 1942.

13. The normal rainfall at Jaipur is about 24 inches, of which about 19 inches are received during July, August and September. The total rainfall recorded at Jaipur during the year 1941-42 was 31.90 inches or about 7.10 inches above normal. The total rainfall during the year under review was 15.12 inches. Rainfall.

14. The total population of the State according to the Census of 1941, was 30,40,876 (15,95,068 males and 14,45,808 females) as compared with 26,31,775 in 1931; that is to say the population of the Jaipur State has increased by 15.6 per cent during the past decade. Of the total population 27,57,681 or 90.69 per cent are Hindus, 2,49,232 or 8.29 per cent Mohammedans, 31,842 or 1.05 per cent Jains while 2,121 or 0.07 per cent profess other religions. The average density of population is about 194.9 persons to the square mile. Population
vide Ap.III

15. The number of towns and villages is 6,328, the principal city being Jaipur, with a population of 1,75,810 and the principal towns, Sikar, Fatehpur, Nawalgarh, Jhunjhunu, Lachhmangarh, Hindaun, Ramgarh, Chirawa and Gangapur with populations of 32,334, 23,254, 20,620, 16,874, 15,253, 13,804, 13,202, 11,646 and 11,050, respectively. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into 11 nizamate or districts, and 29 tehsils or revenue sub-divisions. Important
Towns and
Villages.

GENERAL.

Some
Important
Thikanas.

16. Among the subordinate thikanas of the State, Chomu, Sanode, Khandela, Sikar, Khetri, Uniara, Isaada, Diggi, Achrole, Manoharpur and Jhalai deserve particular mention. Sikar is the richest thikana as well as the largest.

Jaipur City.

17. The City of Jaipur, which is the Capital of the State is served by the Rajputana section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway system, and is situated 699 miles to the north-east of Bombay and 191 miles to south-west of Delhi. Founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II in A.D. 1728, it is remarkable for the regularity and width of its principal streets and the symmetry of its buildings. The city is yearly visited by a large number of tourists, and among the many places of interest, special mention may be made of the Armoury and Library in the City Palace; the Observatory, one of the most interesting antiquities of the State; the historic Palace of Amber, the ancient Capital of the State; the Ram Niwas and Zoological Gardens; the Albert Hall and the Museum; the School of Arts and Crafts; the Alligator tank or Talkatora, and the Galtia, a place of pilgrimage for the Hindus. The city is provided with electricity and an up-to-date system of water-supply.

Means of
Communi-
cation.

18. There are some 566 miles of Railway within the State limits, including 245.60 miles owned by the State; and there are some 570 miles of metalled and 308 miles of unmetalled roads.

Postal
System.

19. The State has its own Postal Department and issues its own stamps, the total number of Raj Post offices at the close of the year under report being 130. In addition to the Raj Post offices, there are Imperial Post offices.

20. There are no Raj Telegraph offices but there are Government Telegraph offices in the State. On the expiry of the term of ten years since the installation of the Telephone system, the Government took over the arrangement with effect from the 1st August, 1941. Jaipur is now linked to the General Trunk Telephone system.

—
Telegraph
and
Telephone.

21. The State has coinage of its own called 'Jharshahi'. The Gold Mohar, contains about 10½ Mashas of pure gold and though not legal tender, circulates freely throughout Rajputana and to a limited extent in other parts of India. The Jharshahi Rupee weighs about 174.73 grains. Its present market value is Rs. 106/4/- British Indian Rupee. Besides these there are other small silver and copper coins.

Currency.

22. The Jaipur seer weighs Rs. 84 Jharshahi or Rs. 88 Kaldar and the Jaipur yard measures 36½ inches.

Weight &
Measure.

23. The State Financial year begins on the 1st of September, and ends on the 31st of August.

Official
Year.

24. The total receipts for the year 1942-43 were Rs. 1,96,96,178 (Preliminary) including interest on investments, as against Rs. 1,63,54,072 (final) in 1941-42. The total expenditure charged to revenue during the year under report was Rs. 1,44,84,206 (Preliminary) as compared with Rs. 1,36,48,278 in 1941-42.

Annual
Revenue
and Expen-
diture.

25. The State pays to the British Government a tribute of Rs. 4 lakhs per annum.

Tribute to
Govern-
ment.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION.

Council of
Ministers.

26. The Administration of the State is conducted under the direction of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur by a Council called the "Council of Ministers". Its work is discharged by five Ministers, designated as Prime Minister, who is ex-officio President of the Council of Ministers, Finance Minister, Home Minister, Army & Defence Minister, and the Revenue Minister.

Conduct
of Busi-
ness.

27. All matters which are beyond the powers of the Minister-in-Charge and all cases of important nature are submitted for the order of the Council. The Prime Minister presides over Council meetings and in the absence of the Prime Minister, the Senior Minister. All questions placed before the Council are decided by a majority of votes, a casting vote being reserved to the President. Except in cases of urgency when the President may dispense with this procedure, all papers are circulated among the Ministers before they are actually brought up in the Council; while all financial questions are in the first instance referred to the Finance Department for criticism and opinion. Similarly, all judicial or legislative matters are referred to the Legal Adviser to the State before submission to the Council. After the Council have passed final orders in a case, the Minister-in-Charge is responsible for seeing that they are carried out correctly and without undue delay.

The Gazette
and the
News-
Letter.

28. All notifications, proceedings or other matters to be made known to the general public are published in the State *Gazette* which is issued every fortnight, in English, Urdu and Hindi. Some important Notifications are also published in the *News-Letter*, issued by the Information Bureau.

29. During the year under review, there were two additional Ministers also, viz., Settlement Minister and Minister-in-waiting. The period of extension of Settlement Minister's term of service which was extended by two years in 1940 expired in August, 1942, and he reverted to his substantive appointment in U. P. The post of Settlement Minister was consequently abolished. Mr. A. F. Currimbhoy, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Minister-in-waiting, continued to administer the Departments included in his portfolio; he did not ordinarily take part in the meetings of the Council of Ministers. His term expired on the 14th April, 1943, and he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement from State service with effect from the 12th February, 1943.

30. The personnel of the Council of Ministers at the close of the year was as follows:—

Personnel
of the
Council of
Ministers.

Prime Minister	... Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza Mohammad Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Finance Minister	... Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, M.A.
Home Minister	... Thakur Hari Singh of Ashrol.
Army & Defence Minister...	Reo Bahadur Major-General Kanwar Amar Singh.

Thakur Chandrapal Singh, M.A., continued to be the Chief Secretary to the Government and ex-officio Secretary to the Council of Ministers.

Swami P. Chandra, Bar-at-Law, Development Secretary to the Government remained on leave from the 28th October, 1942, to the 24th February, 1943,

Personnel.

ADMINIS-
TRATION.

and his services were ultimately dispensed with. Mr. B. G. Bhattacharyya, M.A., B.Sc, LL.B., acted as Secretary to the Government in the Development Department from the 28th October, 1942, *vice* Mr. S.P. Chandra. He was confirmed on the post with effect from 25th February, 1943.

Personnel. Pandit Ganga Sahai continued to be the Secretary to the Government in the Finance Department.

—do— Sardar Bahadur Sir Teja Singh Malik, C.I.E., retired Chief Engineer, Central P.W.D., assumed charge from the 1st September, 1942, as Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department.

—do— Pandit Durga Sahai, Law Secretary to the Government, reverted to his substantive post in the High Court from the 15th September, 1942, and Mr. Jaideo Singh, B. A., LL. B., was appointed in his place as Acting Law Secretary to the Government. He continued to work as Law Secretary to the Government till the 31st May, 1943, when he was appointed as Member of the Board of Revenue, *vice* Khan Sahib M. Altaf Ahmed Kherie. Mr. M. Rafi, Bar-at-Law, Chairman, Law Committee, was placed in additional charge of the duties of Mr. Jaideo Singh with the designation of Law Secretary and Legal Adviser with effect from 1st June, 1943.

—do— Thakur Shyam Karan, B.A. (*Cantab.*), was appointed Deputy Secretary to the Government with effect from 15th September, 1942. He remained on privilege leave from 19th July, 1943, to 20th August, 1943, and was deputed to undergo Revenue training at Nizamut Amber thereafter.

31. The arrangement of portfolios and the distribution of work of the Council of Ministers and Secretaries at the close of the year 1942-43 is given in Appendices IV and V.

—
Distribu-
tion of
work.

32. Rawal Sangram Singh was appointed Senior Member, Revenue Board, in the beginning of the year under review. He was granted privilege leave for 24 days and leave without pay for 26 days with effect from 9th July, 1943, and Pandit Pashupati Nath Kaul, Settlement Commissioner, acted for him. Khan Sahib Altaf Ahmed Kherie was appointed Junior Member of the Revenue Board with effect from 1st September, 1942. He was placed on special duty as Director of Supply from 1st June, 1943, and Mr. Jaideo Singh, B.A., LL.B., Law Secretary to the Government, was appointed Member of the Revenue Board in his place. Khan Sahib M. Altaf Kherie also acted as Ex-officio Secretary to the Government in the Supply Department from 1st June, 1943. Mr. Roop Singh Rathore, B.A. LL.B., acted as Additional Member of the Board of Revenue from 21st October, 1942, to 31st March, 1943.

Board of
Revenue

33. As the need for complete re-examination and revision of the legal enactments of the State was very pressing it was decided in November, 1942, to appoint a Law Committee to examine all the Acts in force at the time and to draft new Acts whenever desirable in order to have a Statute Book. The Law Committee consisted of two local advocates as Members and Mr. M. Rafi, Bar-at-Law, as its Chairman.

Laws
Committee.

34. A special representative Committee was appointed to report and examine the question of Constitutional Reforms in the State with the object

Reforms
Committee

ADMINIS-
TRATION.

of promoting the contentment and well-being of all classes of His Highness' subjects. *Rajasevasakta* S. Hiriannaiya, M.A., B.L., was appointed as its Chairman. It commenced its sittings on the 4th November, 1942, and finished its deliberations on the 2nd of April, 1943.

Municipal
Council.

35. A Committee was appointed by the Government in September, 1942, to constitute Municipal Councils in various towns in the State.

Post-War
Recons-
truction
Committee.

36. In July, 1943, a Committee consisting of official & non-official Members was appointed by the Government to consider the problem relating to Post-War Reconstruction with particular references to the question of finding employment for those subjects of His Highness, now on war duty, on their return to civil employment after the cessation of hostilities, and for developing the economic resources of the State on planned basis.

Committee
of Sardars.

37. The function of the Committee of Sardars, a purely consultative body, was to advise the Council on such matters as may be referred to it, particularly those relating to the rights and privileges of Sardars. The personnel of the Committee at the close of the year under review was as follows:—

- (1) Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol.
- (2) Thakur Sangram Singh of Diggi.
- (3) Thakur Devi Singh of Ohomu.
- (4) Thakur Kushal Singh of Geojgarh.
- (5) Raval Bishan Singh Bahadur (Bissau)

Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol was the Convener.

Central &
District
Advisory
Boards.

38. Central and District Advisory Boards formed with a view to ascertaining the needs of the people regarding administrative questions and to bringing to the notice of His Highness' Government any matter of public concern, also functioned in the State.

CHAPTER III.—FINANCE.

39. Mr. D. N. Sen continued to work as Personnel Accountant-General during the year under review. With effect from 15-5-'43 Mr. P. Roy, Dy. Accountant-General, proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement and Pt. Bansilal Sharma who was already officiating as Treasury Officer was appointed in his place, but Mr. R. K. Dhawan, Asstt. Accountant-General, actually took over charge from Mr. Roy and continued to perform the duties of the Deputy Accountant-General. Mr. Brajagopal Bhattacharyya, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., held charge of the office of the Treasury Officer upto the 28th October, 1942, after which Pt. Bansilal Sharma B.A., Assistant Accountant-General I, (subsequently promoted to the post of the Deputy Accountant-General) was appointed to act as Treasury Officer and held the charge of the Treasury during the remaining part of the year. The services of Mr. Shyam Behari Lal Bhargava, B. com., Assistant Treasury Officer, were given on loan to the Bank of Jaipur Ltd., Jaipur, from the 27th April, 1943, and B. Debi Narain Gupta, M.A., Revenue Inspecting Officer Accounts Office, was appointed to act as Assistant Treasury Officer. M. Abdul Wahab Khan Asim, and Sah Lakshman Dass Boosar continued to be the Assistant Treasury Officer and Tehildar throughout the year respectively.

40. The total figures of receipt and expenditure for St. 1998 and St. 1999 are compared below :—

Receipt &
Expendi-
ture.

	RECEIPTS.	
Revenue Heads.	1941-42.	1942-43.
Budget Estimates.	Rs. 1,45,20,000/-	Rs. 1,55,00,000/-
Actuals.	Rs. 1,63,54,072/-	Rs. 1,96,96,178/-

EXPENDITURE.

Service Heads.

Budget Estimate.	Rs. 1,45,00,000/-	Rs. 1,55,00,000/-
Actuals	Rs. 1,36,48,278/-	Rs. 1,14,84,206/- (Preliminary)

A detailed account of the above is given in Appendix IV and V. Comparing the figures for St. 1999 with those of the preceding year, it would be observed that the Revenue Receipts as well as the expenditure exceeded those of St. 1998 by Rs. 33,42,106/- and Rs. 8,35,928/- respectively. The net excess of Revenue Receipts over Service Expenditure was Rs. 52,11,972/- only. Under Debt 'Head' the figures for St. 1999 as compared with those for the preceding year were as below :—

	St. 1998	St. 1999	Remarks.
Receipts.	Rs. 41,84,817,	Rs. 74,14,399, +	Rs. 29,49,581
Expenditure.	Rs. 1,00,09,467,	Rs. 95,00,761,	Rs. 5,09,716

Cash
Balances.

41. The opening and closing balances for the year under report were as follows :—

	Reserve Treasury	Sadar Treasury	With the Imperial Bank of India, Jaipur & Bombay	Total Jharsbahi
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
Opening balance on 1st Sept. 42.	32,53,360	13,34,597	6,23,234	51,11,191 or (55,86,890 Kaldar)
Closing balance on 31-8-1943.	32,49,136	16,92,383	16,09,259	65,50,778 or (65,60,203 Kaldar)

Court Fee
Stamps.

42. The sale of Court Fee and adhesive stamps at the Sadar and its issue to the districts increased from Rs 3,09,949/9/- in Sambat 1998 to Rs. 3,19,157/12/- during the year under report.

Revenue &
Postage
Stamps.

43. The sale of Revenue stamps at the Head Quarters and their issue to the districts also increased

from Rs. 83,341/7/- to Rs. 1,22,734/5/-. The sale of Revenue stamps during the year was as follows:—

Sale at Sadar	Rs. 6,962/-
Issued to Postal Department	Rs. 18,010/8/-
Issued to Districts	Rs. 1,585/4/-

The sale of postage (service and ordinary) stamps through the postal department amounted to Rs. 1,05,958-5-0.

44. In the mint, 178 silver bars weighing Mint.
Rs. 12,407/1/- kaldar were prepared for the manufacture of lace thread during the year under report. Melting of silver coins was also arranged at the Mint. The number of gold mohars minted at the Mint increased from 3,204 in 1941-42 to 8,371 during the year. Sale of standard weights, however, decreased from 324 mds. in 1941-42 to 81 mds. during the year under report. Small coins worth Rs. 93,358/4/9 were minted as detailed below:—

Copper pice	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6,303/10/9
Square anna pieces	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,330/-
Circular anna pieces	...	...	...	...	Rs. 84,724/10/-

The receipts and expenditure of the State Mint for the year under review were as follows:—

	1941-42.	1942-43.
Receipts.	Rs. 3,104/-	Rs. 3,184/12/3
Expenditure	Rs. 5,642/-	Rs. 5,279/-

45. The following were the important features of the year under review:—

Important
Features.

- (i) The Jharshahi coins minted upto the end of the reign of His Late Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singhji Sabib Bahadur ceased to be legal tender after the 31st August, 1943.

- (ii) The dearth of small coins was the main feature of the year. When much trouble on this account was experienced by the public, minting of brass anna pices and copper pice ($\frac{1}{2}$ anna) was started on a large scale. This afforded considerable relief to the public.
- (iii) The introduction of adhesive stamps and Judicial paper upto the denomination of Rs. 5/- replacing the Court Fee Stamps of denomination below Rs. 10/- afforded a great facility to the litigating public.

CHAPTER IV.—REVENUE AND PRODUCTION

(i) Land Revenue.

46. During the year under review the portfolio of Revenue was held by Dewan Bahadur Pt. Brij Chand Sharma. // The administration was carried on with the assistance of two Revenue Commissioners and the following superior staff:—

Personnel.

(1) Naib Dewans ...	Two.
(2) Nazims ...	Eleven.
(3) Tehsildars ...	Twenty-nine.
(4) Extra Tehsildar Sheikhawati.	One.
(5) Naib Tehsildars ...	Thirty-one. //

47. No change was made in the existing system of the division of land for administrative purposes. A list of the Nizamats and Tehsils is given in Appendix VIII.

Revenue
Division.

48. The rainfall from June, 1942, to May, 1943, was sufficient for the crops and the yield of both the crops—kharif and rabi—of the year under report was fair. The average rainfall in the Eastern and Western Division was 40 inches, 90 cents and 29 inches, 10·5 cents respectively.

Rainfall.

49. The total number of wells in the khalsa area increased from 60,685 to 61,786 during the current year. The total number of wells in use was 43,610. The number of tanks was 940 out of which 625 were in use. //

Wells and
Tanks.

50. The khalsa area under cultivation was 18,51,700 bighas out of which nearly 3,15,395 was irrigated.

Area Cultivated

//51. The following tables will show the demand and collections under different heads:—

Demand and Collections.	Demand.		Collections.	
	1941-42.	1942-43.	1941-42	1942-43
1. Land Revenue proper ...	33,62,500	46,99,214	36,10,387	46,12,050
2. Arrear and Miscellaneous ...		8,03,917	6,61,677	7,49,819
3. Total Land Revenue ..	...	55,03,131	42,72,064	53,61,869
4. Matmi ...	76,960	1,03,997	70,913	1,04,717
5. Tribute ...	6,15,540	6,91,950	5,47,805	6,41,448
6. Naqdi Rasan etc.	7,36,829	7,27,777	6,42,407	6,88,651
7. Total ...	53,01,829	70,31,855	55,33,189	67,96,635

Revenue. //52. The total land revenue collections amounted to Rs. 53,61,869/- nearly.

Khalsa Villages. //53. The number of khalsa villages increased from 2,176 during the last Sambat to 2,197, in addition to an area of about 2,451 bighas//

Succession Cases. 54. The following succession cases relating to State-grantees were decided during the year under report:—

No. Thikana.	Name of the deceased.	Decision in favour.	Remarks
1. Kalwara	Barisal Singh	Jai Singh	Adopted son
2. Harsoli	Moti Singh	Ram Singh	Real son
3. Kachariyawar	Kalyan Singh	Surendra Singh	Real son
4. Mohru	Kalyan Singh	Rhim Singh	Real son
5. Khora Khurd	Sajjan Singh	Amar Singh	Real brother

Prices of Food-grains. //55. During the year under report the average prices of food grains were as follows:—

1. Wheat	...	4 seers 11 chattaks	per rupee
2. Barloy,	...	6 " 12	" " "
3. Jowar	...	8 " 10	" " "
4. Bajra	...	8 " 21	" " "
5. Maize	...	8 " 11	" " "

56. During the year, a loan of Rs. 10,000/- was sanctioned to Lalji Raja Man Singhji of Thikana Toda Bhata (Tehsil Sawai Jaipur) vide Government Order No. 409-S.O., dated 6-12-1942, at the usual rate of interest i.e. 6% per annum.

Loans

57. The village Amarwa, shown as khalsa village in the last year's report, was released to Thikana Amarwa as Istamarar.

Release of
Thikanas

58. On the death of Tewari Bhagwandeenuji, the matmi was sanctioned in favour of Tewari Gauga Prasadji and Rs. 4,964/8/- were fixed on account of Matmi dues.

Matmi

(ii) Settlement Department.

59. Consequent on the reversion of Mr. W. F. G. Browne, I. C. S., Settlement Minister to the U. P. Government, Pt. Pashupati Nath Kaul, Settlement Officer, was appointed as Settlement Commissioner, with effect from the 1st November, 1942, and the Assistant Settlement Officer, Sardar Lachman Singh, as Settlement Officer. Thakur Duleh Singh Rathore, Nazim, Dausa, held charge of the Department as Settlement Commissioner for the last two months of St. 1999. In July, 1943, Pt. Pashupati Nath was appointed to officiate as Member, Revenue Board.

Personnel.

60. The post of A. S. O., Sheikhawati, was split up into two and B. Balmukand and B. Harbanslal, A. R. O. I and A. R. O. II respectively, held these appointments. The latter was subsequently appointed as Survey Officer, Thikana Manoharpur. As regards the khalsa area, the services of Sardar Ajit Singh, A. R. O., were lent to Thikana Sikar for employment as Settlement Officer and the vacancy was filled by

—do—

REVENUE,
etc
—

the appointment of Kanwar (now Raja) Ram Singhji of Khandela. The other post of A. R. O. was held by B. Jagdip Narain Tikku.

Field
Work

61. Map correction and revision of records and soil-classification were conducted in 298 villages with an area of about 300 sq. miles.

Cadastral
Survey

62. Cadastral or field-to-field survey of 62 villages including 18 non-khalsa villages adjoining foreign territories, 5 newly-resumed villages, some villages of Thikana Manoharpur, Lawa chiefship and a few other non-khalsa villages was carried out. The total area surveyed comes to 2,66,759 bighas nearly.

Office
Work.

63. The comparative details of drawing and area calculation are given below:—

	St. 1998.	St. 1999.
1. Number of villages inked ...	53	35
2. Boundary comparison done ...	64	35
3. Number of traces prepared on long-cloth or tracing cloth ...	121	86
4. Number of plans prepared in dispute cases or for demarcation ...	87	62
5. Number of maps reduced or enlarged in scale ..	...	139
6. Number of index maps prepared ...	70	139
7. Number of Mujmilis or Tehsil and Nizamat maps prepared ...	19	11
8. Area Extraction was done of ...	...	32
		villages

64. In the record room, 651 decisions passed in *maufi* cases were incorporated in maps and records. Besides the ordinary routine work of issue and receipt of survey and other records amounting to about 8,000, the record room also supplied 625 traverse plots for

cadstral survey in 174 villages. Copies of the orders, maps and *misal hiquiyats* numbering 371 were prepared and supplied to parties and applicants. Number of copies deposited in the record room was 4,544—a pretty high figure.

65. The Patwar School was re-opened after a lapse of three years and this time it was located at Jaipur proper. Although the admissions into the school numbered 110, only 66 candidates could appear at the examination out of which 43 came out successful in all subjects and five passed compartmentally. Besides these, 82 private candidates appeared at the examination and out of them 35 got through and two passed compartmentally.

Patwari
School.

66. Out of a total number of 325 cases (204 last year's balance and 121 instituted this year), 47 cases have been decided finally leaving a balance of 278 cases at the close of the year under report.

Boundary
Disputes.

67. Out of 2,810 cases of various descriptions, 325 cases were decided.

Case
Work.

68. A sum of Rs. 500/- was credited to the State Treasury as receipts under the copying fee account.

Income

69. Against the total budget grant of Rs. 1,15,401/- for the Settlement Commissioner's Office and the Settlement Department a sum of Rs. 97,484/- was spent during the year resulting in a surplus of Rs. 7,920/- nearly.

Expendi-
ture.

(iii) *Land Records Department.*

70. M. Ohhail Beharilal, B. A., continued to hold charge of the department as Superintendent, Land Records.

Personnel.

71. The strength of the Kanungos and Patwaris was as given below:—

	St. 1998.	St. 1999
Sadar Kanungos ...	2	2
Assistant to the Sadar Kanungos ...	2	2
Field Kanungos ...	37	37
Office Kanungos ...	28	28
Asstt. Office Kanungos ...	2	2
Patwaris for Khalsa villages ...	569	571
Total.	640	642

72. Besides these there were 28 Thikana patwaris working in non-khalsa villages under Court of Wards.

Inspection
Work.

73. The Superintendent, Land Records, and his assistant Pt. Visheshwarnath Misra carried out inspection of Land Records work in 27 tehsils and also the work of the Sadar Kanungos attached to the Revenue Commissioners. Tehsildars, Naib Tehsildars, 481 patwaris and 55 kanungos of various descriptions helped in the inspection work.

Survey
Work.

74. Besides other miscellaneous duties the 3 amins of this department surveyed an area of 12,371 bighas, being newly resumed to khalsa, under enquiry in revenue cases, or under extension of cultivation and map correction.

Crop Ex-
periments.

75. Crop experiments carried on by the Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars under the general control of this Department showed a definite improvement in estimating production of crops.

(iv) *Sambhar Shamlat*

Intro-
duction.

76. The Sambhar Shamlat Area comprising 12 villages with an area of about 110 sq. miles and with a population of 20,000 souls has under the joint

administration of the Jodhpur and Jaipur Darbars since 1709, A.D.. The constitution of the joint administration has varied from time to time. In 1925, both the States agreed to appoint a Shamlat Board and an Executive Officer selected alternately from the Jaipur and Jodhpur States to look after the administrative arrangement of the area for a term of 3 years. Now there is also a Controlling Officer who is alternately selected by both the States. He is of the status of a Sub-Judge of the Jaipur State or Judicial Superintendent of the Jodhpur State. He exercises judicial and executive powers as laid down in the States Notification of 1925. The present Members of the Board are Mehta Ranjitmalji, B.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur State and Pandit Moolchandji Tiwari, B.A., B.L., Puisne Judge, High Court, Jaipur State.

77. The law is administered in accordance with the British India Enactments. Personal matters are governed by the ordinary Hindu and Mohammedan laws as administered by the British India Courts. During the year under review 34 new Acts were made applicable to the Shamlat Area by the parent States.

Enactments.

78. This year the rainfall was 19". The total demand amounted to Rs. 29,452/- out of which a remission of Rs. 199/- was granted and Rs. 1,954/- were written off; Rs. 19,032/- were realised, leaving Rs. 11,267/- in arrears. Realisation work was satisfactory. Rs. 4,849/- were advanced as taccavi loans to cultivators for the purchase of bullocks and for the construction of wells, out of which Rs. 1,056/- were realised.

Land Revenue.

REVENUE,

etc.

Hospital.

79. There is a hospital under an Assistant Surgeon from the Jaipur State. The daily average attendance of patients was 291. There was no epidemic disease in the year under report. Malarial fever had been prevalent during the year.

Education

80. There were 5 schools: one middle, two Primary and two girls' schools, maintained by the Sambhar Shanlat Administration.

Municipality.

81. The Sambhar Town Municipality is self-supporting and its accounts are separately maintained. There were 12 members—6 from the Salt Traders and 6 from the gentry of the two States with the Executive Officer as President and the Assistant Surgeon of Sambhar dispensary as Health Officer.

Girls
Schools &
Maternity.

82. The Sambhar Municipal Committee supports two girls' schools and a Maternity Home and spent Rs. 2,872/- and Rs. 1,332/- respectively on them during the year as against Rs. 3,102/- and Rs. 1,137/- in 1941-42.

Receipts.

83. The chief sources of income are land revenue, customs and excise, judicial and miscellaneous. The year under review opened with a balance of Rs. 50,350/- and receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 82,680/- as against Rs. 84,945/- last year. The financial position was very satisfactory.

Expenditure.

84. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 51,985/- as against Rs. 56,265/- in the preceding year.

(v) Customs & Excise Department

Personnel.

85. Lieut.-Col. Rao Bahadur Thakur Devi Singhji of Chitora continued to hold charge of the Department throughout the year under report.

86. Mr. Sher Singh worked as Special Officer, Customs and Excise, Sheikhawati with Head Office at Jhunjhunu upto 2nd January, 1943, when he was deputed at the Head Office as Deputy Commissioner. From 20th July, 1943, he was transferred to the Supply Department as Officer on Special Duty.

87. War in its train brought an all-round increase in prices. Changes in the import and export duties and control on the consumption and transport of certain commodities by rail was another marked feature. This very much affected the earnings of the department. The names of the commodities which showed a variation of Rs. 5,000/- and over are given below:—

Customs.

Commodity.	Increase. Rs.	Commodity.	Decrease. Rs.
1. Gur Shakkar	21,468/13/3	1. Sugar.	1,70,849/5/-
2. Ghee	1,96,611/-/-	2. Til oil.	29,299/10/-
3. Coarse Cloth	43,692/12/6	3. Iron.	6,464/6/9
4. Cattle.	16,091/1/3	4. Wool	35,526/12/3
5. Sheep & Goats.	87,516/13/-	5. Fine Cloth.	1,57,680/7/9
6. Kirana.	12,205/2/3	6. Cotton seed & oil cakes.	3,706/7/3
7. Zeera.	2,20,631/7/3	7. Rice.	1,02,071/3/9
8. Hides.	8,261/7/9	8. Kerosene oil.	17,524/6/3

88. As the existing customs tariff and procedure tended in many cases to hamper trade and the growth of industries in the State and, in other cases, caused unnecessary inconvenience to the public, the following reforms in the Tariff were introduced:—

Tariff Reforms.

1. All personal effects of passengers were exempted from payment of duty and search unless reasons were put down in writing by the Customs Official concerned for the necessity of such a course. A copy of the reasons was to be supplied to the passenger to be searched.

REVENUE,

etc.

—

2. No woman passenger, should be searched except in the case of a valid suspicion and even then the search should be made by a woman. Ladies' personal garments and ornaments whether in boxes or worn on person were exempted from duty.
3. Marriage parties should not be detained for search. The examination, if necessary, should take place at the destination.
4. All sewn clothes not for sale, dowry, bhat (Maira), and ohhoohak (Janma) were exempted from payment of duty.
5. No criminal or magisterial powers should in future be exercised by the Customs Department and all customs cases should, as in the case of Drais cases, be tried by Special Magistrates.
The duty on drugs, medicines and surgical instruments imported for bonafide medical purposes was completely abolished.
7. The duty on gota introduced for the protection of local industries was kept in abeyance.
8. The duty on kid and lamb skins introduced with the object of discouraging the indiscriminate slaughter of young stock was retained.
9. A system of trade invoices was introduced as an experimental measure for a year in the first instance. Goods imported by trader's invoices sent by the consignor were ordinarily not to be subjected to examination unless Customs officials had reasonable grounds to suspect that the invoice was not genuine or had been dishonestly obtained.
10. The system of Pola Rayanna for goods whether moved by rail or road, was restricted, as far as possible, to those goods which were subject to export duty. Pola Rayanna for goods in transit through the State from places outside to a foreign destination was continued to be issued.

89. The duty on the following was revised as stated below with effect from 15th October, 1942:—

REVENUE,

- etc.

Change in
Tariff.

Articles.	From	To.
1. Sesamum Oil ...	Rs. 2/- (import duty)	Rs. 1/12/- per maund.
Mobil Oil ...	Rs. 3/2/- % ad. val. (import duty).	Rs. 1/9/- % ad. val.
Coal Tar ...	Rs. 3/2/- % (import duty).	Rs. 1/9/- % ad. val.
Lubricating Oils ...	Rs. 1/8/- per md. (import duty).	Rs. 1/9/- % ad. val.
Fine cloth & turbans manufactured outside India ...	Rs. 5/1 % ad val.	Rs. 5/1 % ad. val.
Fine cloth made in India ...	Rs. 5/- % ad val.	Rs. 3/2/- % ad. val.
Coarse cloth including <i>Latha</i> made in India ...	Rs. 3/2/- % ad. val.	Rs. 1/9/- % ad. val.
Niwar and ropes ...	Rs. 3/2/- % ad. val.	Rs. 1/9/- % ad. val.
Cotton ...	The duty on the import of cotton	abolished.
Foreign yarn ...	Rs. 3/2/- % ad. val.	Rs. 1/9/- % ad. val.
Wool of sheep and camels ...	Rs. 3/- per md. (export duty)	Rs. 2/- per md. (No distinction between refined and unrefined wool).
Spindle thread, on wool (locally produced) ...	Rs. 3/8/- per md. (export duty).	Rs. 1/- per md.
Katcha Jewels ...	Import duty altogether abolished.	
Gold and silver foils ...	—do—	—do—
Gold ornaments and utensils ...	—do—	—do—
Sheets of copper ...	Import duty Rs. 2/- per md.	Rs. 3/2/- % ad. val.
Utensils of copper ...	Import duty Rs. 2/8/- per md.	Rs. 3/2/- % ad. val.

etc.	Articles.	From.	To.
—	Phoot (broken metal) Tin, Zinc and lead	Import duty altogether abolished.	
	Iron ...	Import duty Rs. -/8/- per md.	Rs. 3/2/- % ad. val.
	Iron Ore ...	Import duty Rs. -/5/- per md.	Abolished.
	Fire Arms ...	Import duty Rs. 5/- % ad. val.	Rs. 10/- % ad. val.
	Stones ...	All import duties abolished.	
	Tobacco ...	Import duty at Rs. 2/- per md.	Rs. 5/- % ad. val.
	Camels ...	Export duty at Rs. 4/- per head.	Rs. 2/- per head (as a tentative measure for a period of one year).
	Kid and lamb skins	Export duty at Rs. 20/- per md.	Rs. 20/- per maund.
	Waste leather ...	Import duty altogether abolished.	
	Timber ...	Import duty at Rs. -/4/- per maund.	Rs. 3/2/- % ad. val. (Export duty abolished).
	Kirana or Grocery	Import duty at Rs. 5/- ad. val.	Rs. 3/2/- % ad. val. (Export duty abolished).
	Waste paper ...	Import duty of Rs. -/4/- per md.	Abolished.
	Kasumb ...	Import duty of Rs. -/2/- per md.	Abolished
	Maluwa ...	"	Duty abolished.
	Bones ...	Export duty Rs. -/4/- per md.	Rs. -/6/- per maund.

2. Export duty on cotton was increased from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per maund from 19-12-42.

3. Export duty on wool was enhanced from Rs. 3/8/- to Rs. 5/- per maund on 19-12-42 and was again reduced from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 3/8/- per maund from 13-12-43.

4. Export duty of Rs. 7/8/- per maund on 'Phoot' was imposed from 2-3-43.
5. Export of camel was prohibited from 16-3-43.
6. Export duty on kid lamb skin was raised from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 40/- per maund from 7-7-43.
7. Export duty at Rs. 5/- per maund on waste paper was imposed from 28-3-43.
8. Export of Kirana was prohibited with effect from 30-10-42.
9. Enhancement of duty on export of Ghee was made from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 20/- per maund on 22-10-42, from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 30/- per maund on 30-11-42, from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 40/- per maund on 17-12-42 and from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 60/- per maund on 13-7-43.
10. Duty on export of bullocks was raised from Rs. 2/- and 1/- to Rs. 3/- per head on 23-11-42 and the export was prohibited on 16-3-43 till further orders.
11. Duty on export of buffaloes (Padas) was first raised from Rs. 1/- to Rs. 1/4/- on 23-4-42 and then to Rs. 12/- per head on 18-3-43.
12. Export duty on sheep and goat (male) was first enhanced from Rs. -/4/- per head to Rs. 1/- on 19-12-42 but was again reduced to Rs. -/12/- per head from 15-2-43.
13. Enhancement in export duty on export of sheep and goat (females) was at first made from Rs. -/8/- per head to Rs. 1/8/- per head on 19-12-42 and again it was raised to Rs. 3/- per head with effect from 3-8-43.
14. Export duty on donkeys was raised from Rs. 1/- to Rs. 12/- per head from 18-3-43.
15. Export duty on zeera was increased from Rs. 1/4/- to Rs. 4/- per maund on 19-12-42 and then from Rs. 4/- to Rs. 5/- per maund from 1-5-43.
16. Duty on hides of animals (cattle) was raised from Rs. 2/8/- per maund to Rs. 5/- per maund on 19-12-42.
17. Duty on hides of sheep and goat was changed from Rs. 2/8/- per maund to Rs. -/1/6 per piece.

REVENUE.

etc.

—

18. Export duty on tanned cattle leather was raised from Rs. 1/4/- to Rs. 3/4/- per maund and that of sheep and goat was changed from Rs. 1/4/- per maund to Rs. 1/6 per piece.

Country
Liquor.

90. The contract for the supply of liquor remained with the Karnal Distillery, Karnal, upto 31-1-43 at Rs. 1/14/- for plain and Rs. 2/2/- for spiced per L.P. Gallon. Later on, the contract of M/s. Bhiwandiwallas began. They supplied liquor at Rs. 2/6/- per L.P. upto 30-6-43 and at Rs. 3/14/6 per L.P. from 1-7-43 to 31-8-43. The system of disposal by auction of the right of the retail vend continued throughout the State except in the outlying Nizamats, Kot Kasim, where the outstill system remained, in force as before. Liquor was supplied to the retailers at Rs. 2/2/6 per L.P. and Rs. 2/6/- per L.P. gallon of plain and spiced respectively and difference was realised from the company and credited in the State Treasury.

Still Head
duty.

91. The still head duty remained as follows:—

Jaipur City	...	...	7/8/- L.P.
Tehsil Khaddar and Toda Raisingh	...	...	5/10/- L.P.
Rural areas with the exception of Tehsil	...	...	...
Khaddar and Toda Raisingh	...	...	6/1/6 L.P.

Strength
price of
Liquor.

92. The strength of liquor issued remained as below:—

1. Jaipur City	...	...	10 U.P.
2. Rural areas	...	...	10 U.P. & 30 U.P.

There were no issues of 40 U. P. liquor in the year under report. The consumption of liquor in the city increased from 23,609 gallons to 28,645 L. P. while in the whole State including the city it increased

from 51,860 to 78,190 L. P. gallons. The rate of the retail sale of liquor by the vendors were as follows:-

	Per bottle spiced	Per bottle
From 1-9-42		
to 30-6-43	1/15.9 10 U.P.	1/6/- 30 U.P.
From 1-7-43		
to 31-8-43	2/3/9 "	1/9/- "

The number of shops including those in Nizamat Kot-Kasim remained the same i.e., 307.

93. Foreign liquor was sold in Jaipur city only, at the following shops and hotels.

Foreign
Liquor.

Hotel	1
Shops	6
Bar at Man Prakash Talkies	1

94. Mr. Govind Narain Tewari held the contract for the wholesale supply of Opium during the year under report at the following rates:-

Opium.

At Jaipur Warehouse	22/13/- per seer.
At Muffassil	23/ 9/- per seer.

The retail sale price of the opium continued to be Rs. 55/- per seer. Retail vendors were supplied opium either from the Central Godown, Jaipur, or from the Warehouses in the mufassil at 55/5/-. The difference between the tender price and supply price was credited in the State Treasury. There was no change in the rate of the import duty which remained at Rs. 33/12/- per seer. The number of opium shops was 230 and the consumption of opium rose from 8,328 to 9,596 seers in the year under report.

95. The tender for the supply of poppy heads was sanctioned in the name of Mr. Govind Narain Tewari

Poppy
Heads.

etc. @ Rs. 58/- per md. at central godown and Rs. 62/-
— per md. at mufassil warehouses The difference was
credited in the State Treasury. Import duty on poppy
heads continued to be Rs 20/- per md.

96. Mr. Govind Narain Tewari held the contract
for the supply of Charas, Ganja and Bhang at the
Hemp Rates of Drugs. rates noted below:—

1 Charas	Rs 19/4/-	per seer excluding Government duty @ Rs. 40/- per seer and Rs 40/- Trans- port Pass Fee.
2. Ganja (Sanawad)	Rs. 4/-	per seer.
(Naogaon)	Rs. 13/-	per seer
3 Bhang (Local produce)	Rs 12/12/-	per md. at Jaipur and Mofussil.
(Hoshiarpur)	Rs 12/12/-	-do. -do.

NOTE:— The duty on Charas was raised from Rs. 80/12/-
per seer to Rs. 355/12/-

Supply Rate of Drugs. 97. Supply rate of drugs including the State duty
for retail vendors was as given below:—

1. Charas	Rs. 140/-	per seer (140 to 455/-)
2. Ganja (Sanawad)	Rs 70/-	per seer.
(Naogaon)	Rs. 70/-	" "
3. Bhang (Hoshiarpur)	Rs 40/4/-	per maund.
(Jaipur)	Rs. 40/4/-	" "

Retail Sale Price of Drugs. 98. Difference in the supply and tender price of
Bhang (local produce) was credited in the State Treas-
ury.

Rates of retail sale of drugs:—

1. Charas	Rs. 160/-	per seer (raised from 160/- to 480/- per seer).
2. Ganja (Sanawad)	Rs. 80/-	per seer.
(Naogaon)	Rs. 80 -	per seer.
3. Bhang	Rs 50 -	per maund.

99. Consumption of drugs during the year under report:—

1. Oharas	12 Mds. 9 seer 13 Chat.	Consumption of drugs.
2. Ganja (Naogaon) (Sanawad)	58 „ 25 „ 9 „	
3. Bhang	485 „ 3 „ 8 „	

100. Number of shops in the year under report remained 201

NOTE:—Licences for Sheikhawati shops were issued by the Special Officer, Customs and Excise, Jhunjhunu.

101. The figures of receipts for the current and the last Sambat are compared below:—

Income &
Expendi-
ture.

<u>Customs Receipts.</u>	<u>St. 1998.</u>	<u>St. 1999.</u>
From Import duty.	Rs. 16,60,801/-	Rs. 11,79,980/-
From Export duty.	Rs. 5,74,899/-	Rs. 10,94,160/-
From Kot-Kasim con- tract and other sources.	Rs. 1,42,631/-	Rs. 1,74,014/-
TOTAL	Rs. 23,68,331/-	Rs. 24,48,154/-
<u>Excise Receipts</u>		
<u>Country Liquor.</u>		
Still head duty and Licence fee for retail vend.	Rs. 4,53,912/8/-	Rs. 6,79,316/1/3/-
Special apiced.	Rs. 7,880/10/-	Rs. 26,957/9/-
Foreign Liquor.	Rs. 5,592/10/-	Rs. 14,244/1/6
<u>Opium.</u>		
Import duty.	Rs. 2,44,661/11/6	Rs. 3,27,314/1/9
Licence fee	Rs. 25,624/15/3	Rs. 34,056/-/6
<u>Hemp Drugs.</u>		
Duty	Rs. 1,54,702/14/-	Rs. 2,27,962/14/6
Licence fee.	Rs. 15,334/8/-	Rs. 21,223/12/-
Miscellaneous including composition of cases, recovery of arrears, etc.	Rs. 35,552/7/9	Rs. 64,389/13/6
TOTAL	Rs. 9,43,111/4/6	Rs. 13,95,464/11/-*

*NOTE:—This includes a sum of Rs. 62,272/8/- received in advance on account of the 6th part of the contract money for Sh. 2000 and remitted to Central Treasury in St. 1999.

REVENUE,

etc.

Increase
in Income.

102. The total receipts of the Department for the current year (*viz.*, Rs. 88,43,618/-) exceeded those for the previous year (*viz.*, Rs. 81,11,442/-) by Rs. 5,32,176/-. A major portion of this excess was due to increase in *Excise* receipts

Increase in
Expendi-
ture.

103. The expenditure, however, rose from Rs. 3,03,949/11/- to Rs. 3,33,332/9/- during the current year.

Salt.

104. Salt revenue from different sources aggregated to Rs. 8,93,895 as against Rs. 11,91,764/- collected during the last Sambat. Details are given below:—

	St. 1998.	St. 1999.
1. Amount received from the Govern- ment of India under Treaty Payments.	Rs. 6,88,309/-	Rs. 3,76,471/-
2. Amount received from the Govern- ment of India on account of Royalty.	Rs. 2,44,500/-	Rs. 2,52,592/-
3. Amount of duty realised under Salt Petre (Khar) Rules.	Rs. 2,58,624/-	Rs. 2,58,821/-
4. Amount realised from contract of Khar.	Rs. 131/-	Rs. 6,008/-

(vi) *Jaipur State Railway.*

105. Rajasevaprakashta Y. K. Ramchandra Rau, B. A., L. O. E., General Manager, proceeded on leave from the 30th May, 1943, and later resigned. Mr. E. O. Maxwell, Traffic Superintendent, acted as General Manager in addition to his own duties from 30-5-1943, to the end of the year. The following senior officers continued to hold charge of their respective Departments during the whole year:—

1. Mr. E. O. Maxwell, Traffic Superintendent.
2. Mr. E. Hunt, Superintendent, Loco. and Carriage
3. Mr. Ramditta Mal, Superintendent, Way and Works,
4. Rai Sahib A. C. Nandi, Auditor.

The works on the Jaipur-Sheodaspura Realignment having been almost completed, the services of Mr. Ahmad Din, Temporary Assistant Engineer, Construction, were terminated from the 30th April, 1943. A. N. Br. Raghubir Singh, on completion of his probationary period, was confirmed as Assistant Traffic Superintendent with effect from the 1st February, 1943.

106. During the year, Rs 1,44,060/- were spent on the construction of the Jaipur-Sheodaspura Realignment (15.23 miles) bringing the total capital expenditure on the realignment to Rs. 4,72,182/-. The linking was completed in the first week of August, 1943, and ballasting of other petty works as also the works required to be done by the B.R. & C.I. Railway in connection with the entry of this re-alignment into Jaipur Yard and its opening to public traffic were also in progress and nearing completion at the close of the year.

Constru-
ction
Work.

REVENUE,

etc.

Capital
Expenditure

107. Capital expenditure on the open line during the year was Rs. 1,92,724/- made up of:—

	Rs.	Part Ex- penditure during the year.
1. Construction of a Bungalow for Supdt. Way and Works.	5,246	—do—
2 Workshop Machinery and Buildings	19,047	—do—
3. Strengthening pitching at Kantli.	5,333	—do—
4. Building of 24 coaches.	2,93,186	—do—
5. Purchase of 2 Tank Locomotives	9,230	—do—
6. Purchase of 2 Rail Motor Coaches.	34,198	—do—
7. Improvement works at Sawai Madhopur Station	17,817	—do—
8. Purchase and erection of 20 M. O M and 5 M. B V. R s	1,44,592	—do—
9 Installation of a water pump at Sikar.	6,271	—do—
10. Improvement works at Fatehpur- Sheikhanwadi Station,	3,399	—do—
11. Construction of a Loco-Well at Kantli.	1,694	—do—
12 Police buildings at Nowai and Jhunjhunu,	2,400	—do—
13. Building of a new road and widening old road in Loco-Yard, Jaipur,	9,547	—do—
14. Converting Nua Flag Station into a Crossing Station,	9,681	—do—
15. Providing additional accom- modation at Stores Depot, Jaipur,	3,271	—do—
16. Miscellaneous petty works	995	—do—
Total	5,57,987	

Less

1. Credit for released materials
from works on Jhunjhunu-
Loharu and Sikar-Fatehpur
Sections, 199
- 2 Reduction in Stores Miscellane-
ous for stock, 3,65,014

Net.

1,92,724

108 The financial results of the working during the year compared with those of the last year are as follows:—

	St. 1936	St. 1939	Financial Results.
1. Route Milengo.	245.60	245.60	
2. Capital outlay during the year.	Rs. 11,49,277	Rs. 3,86,784	
3. Capital outlay to date	1,45,83,919	1,49,20,703	
4. Gross earnings.	20,97,576	25,89,183	
5. Working Expenses.			
(a) Ordinary Working Expenses	7,77,491	8,64,407	
(b) Contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund.	2,09,754	2,68,918	
6. Net Earnings—			
(a) Excluding contribution to Dep. Reserve Fund.	13,20,096	17,22,676	
(b) Including Contribution to Department Reserve Fund.	11,10,837	14,63,654	
7. Percentage of Working Expenses to Gross Earnings—			
(a) Excluding Cont. to Dep. Fund.	37.07	33.47	
(b) Including Cont. to Dep. Fund.	47.07	33.4	
8. Percentage of Net Earnings on Capital—			
(a) Excluding Contribution to Dep. Reserve Fund.	9.05	11.64	
(b) Including Contribution to Dep. Reserve Fund.	7.61	9.81	

109. There were increases in gross earnings, working expenses and net earnings of Rs. 4,91,607/-, Rs. 89,126/- and Rs. 1,02,181/- respectively during the year. The gross earnings during the year were the highest of the last 7 years.

Gross Earnings.

etc.

110. The coaching traffic recorded an increase of Rs 4,87,917/- details of which are given below:-

Coaching.	St. 1938.	St. 1939.
Number of passengers carried.	Rs 16,23,943	Rs 20,54,947
Earnings from passengers carried	Rs 10,62,168	Rs. 15,46 385
Other earnings.	Rs. 91,950	Rs. 95,650
Total Coaching Earnings	Rs. 11,54,118	Rs. 16,42,035

Reasons
for
Increase.

111 The increase was due to the following reasons:—

- (a) Unusual movement of passengers from Bengal to several places in Jaipur State;
- (b) Increase in local passenger traffic due to the temporary increase in the population of the Jaipur State, particularly of the Sheikhawati area and also very heavy traffic of marriage parties;
- (c) Increase in business activities in the Jaipur State;
- (d) Increase in the rate of inter and third class passenger fares from 1-8-1942 which yielded higher rate per passenger mile throughout the year as against during one month only of the preceding year;
- (e) Conversion of one pair of passenger trains between Jaipur and Sawai-Madhopur into Express trains from 1-6-1942 which yielded higher rate per passenger mile throughout the year as against during 3 months only of the preceding year.

Goods

112. The earning in Goods traffic, recorded a decrease of Rs 5,828/- as detailed below:—

	St. 1938	St. 1939.
Number of tons carried. ...	2,36,016	2,20,570
Earnings from tonnage carried.	Rs. 8,89,907	Rs. 8,79,012
Other Goods Earnings. ...	Rs. 17,011	Rs. 22,086
Total Goods Earnings.	Rs. 9,06,918	Rs. 9,01,098

113. The upward trend in the Goods earnings which was maintained upto the preceding year disappeared this year mainly due to the restrictions imposed on the free movement of certain commodities including food grains.

114. There was an increase of Rs. 9,510/- in Miscellaneous earnings also, which was mainly due to better receipts from running power traffic carried over the Jaipur-Sanganer Section by the Jaipur State Railway trains under the running power agreement.

115. The total working expenses (excluding Contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund) for Sambat 1999, amounted to Rs. 8,66,607/- as against Rs. 7,77,481/- in Sambat 1998 as per details below:—

	Sambat 1998.	Sambat 1999.	Difference Increase + Saving—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Maintenance of Structural Works	1,39,956	1,60,243	+ 29,287
2. Maintenance & Supply of Locomotive Power.	2,80,927	3,45,981	+ 65,054
3. Maintenance of Carr. & Wagon Stock.	73,001	76,964	+ 3,960
4 Expenses of Traffic Deptt.	1,49,683	1,24,989	— 24,694
5 Expenses of General Depths.	87,646	1,00,237	+ 12,591
6. Miscellaneous Expenses	18,666	18,780	+ 114
7. Electrical Service Deptt.	27,699	30,413	+ 2,814
Total.	7,77,481	8,66,607	+ 89,126

116. The increase in working expenses for the year under review was mainly due to:—

Increase in
Working
Expenses.

(a) All round rise in prices of stores and cost of temporary and casual labour due to war.

Chap. IV
REVENUE,
etc.

- (b) Payment of Batta Allowance to the staff throughout the year as against during 8 months only in the preceding year.
- (c) Payment of Dearness Allowance to the staff from 1-9-1942.
- (d) Rise in the price of coal and increase in the quantity of coal consumed.
- (e) Increase in the rate per unit of electric energy.
- (f) Contribution to the Jp. S. Railway Staff Benefit Fund and increased contribution to Jp. S. Rly. Provident Fund.
- (g) Higher receipts from traffic carried on the Out Agencies causing corresponding higher payments on account of working expenses to Out Agency contractors.
- (h) Increase in the expenditure on workshop and running, repairs to old locomotives and old coaching stock and also repairs to wagons damaged in accidents.

Part of the increase in working expenses was covered by savings under Traffic which received additional credit during the year for pooled wagons.

Depreci-
ation
Reserved
Fund.

117. At the beginning of the year the Fund had a sum of Rs. 1,53,175/- at its credit. During the year the Fund received a contribution of Rs. 2,53,918/- from the Railway Revenues. A sum of Rs. 1,970/- was spent on renewals and replacements. With the net credit of Rs. 2,56,948/- (Rs. 2,58,918/- minus Rs. 1,970/-) the total amount at credit of the Fund at the end of the year stood at Rs. 4,10,123/-.

Fuel.

118. An order for 9,000 tons of coal was placed with the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, for the year. Against this order only 3,407 tons were actually received during the year but 4,521 tons were received against last year's order. So the total receipts during the year were 7,928 tons. The stock of coal in

the beginning of the year was 4,637 tons. The issues during the year amounted to 10,473 tons, leaving a balance of 2,092 tons on 31st August, 1943.

Chap. IV
REVENUE,
etc.

119. Difficulty was experienced during the year in getting supplies of coal. In the month of March, 1943, stock of coal was reduced to 670 tons only. Special attention was paid to the seriousness of coal situation. Coal despatches were resumed after some time and the position improved.

Coal
diffi-
culties.

120. Consumption of coal showed an increase of 1,760 tons over the figures of consumption for the previous year. This was in part due to the running of regular trains with a 'T' Class Engine for some time between Sikar and Fatehpur-Sheikhawati owing to failure of Rail Motor Coaches.

Increase
in con-
sumption.

121. One more 'T' Class Locomotive was received from England during the year.

Locomo-
tives.

122. Engines (3 'O' Class) and Boilers (4 'O' Class) ordered from England in the year 1939-40 remained undelivered due to war conditions. The latest advice from the Consulting Engineers showed that the work on them had been restarted and that they would be sent in a few months time.

123. The Jodhpur Railway built and delivered 16 coaches during the year and these were brought into use. Two underframes out of the 18 sent to Jodhpur Railway were received back. One was utilized for His Highness' Saloon and the other was kept for an Upper Class coach. The details of coaches received from the Jodhpur Railway and put on the line were:—

Coaching
Stock.

2 Postal and III Class.

3 Luggage, Guard and III Class.

Chap. IV

REVENUE,
etc.—
Coaching
Stock.

9 III Class bogies.

2 1st, 2nd Inter and III Class,

124. Jodhpur Railway were building 12 underframes for our Railway. Bodies on 8 underframes were intended to be built by them and the remaining bodies in our shops as soon as necessary material was collected.

—do—

125. One of the Upper Class Coaches was condemned during the year and converted into a Relief Van. The bodies of two III Class bogies and one 4 wheeler (F. S. Q) were also condemned.

—do—

126. Saloon No. 2 was converted into a Tourist Car with a seating accommodation for 12 or sleeping accommodation for 9. It was made use of to a good extent.

Wagons.

127. Twenty four-wheeler low sided trucks and 5 bogies rail and timber trucks purchased from Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. were delivered during the year. These were erected in our shops and put on line.

128. Thirty M. C. J. wagons released last year for service overseas were received back this year. Eight M.O.M. trucks lent to the B. & A. Railway remained with that railway.

Rail Motor
Coaches.

129. All the 6 Rail Motor Coaches had to be stopped by the 15th August, 1943, as spare parts required to keep them in running order were not obtainable. Efforts were, however, made to procure those spares.

Workshops.

130. The Workshops was separated from the Running Shed and placed under an Assistant Works Manager.

131. The main items of outturn during the year were:—

Chap. IV
REVENUE,

1. Heavy repairs to 2 Engines and one boiler. etc.
2. Light repairs to 16 Engines. —
3. Over hauling of 24 coaches, 104 wagons and 1 Auxiliary Tank.
4. Light repairs to 79 coaches, 38 wagons and 10 Auxiliary Tanks.
5. Improvements and alterations to His Highness' saloon.
6. Conversion of Saloon No. 2 into a Tourist Car.
7. Conversion of one condemned Upper Class Carriage into a Relief Van.
8. Erection of 20 four-wheeler low sided trucks and 5 bogies Rail and Timber trucks.

132. The Workshops continued to train men for the Government Technical Training Scheme. Six machinist and 16 turners passed the required examination during the year and 7 turners were under training at the close of the year. Regular annual increments to the Workshop staff were also sanctioned.

Technical
Training

133. In addition to the normal maintenance of Way and Works the following works were taken up during the year:—

Engineer-
ing
Works.

1. *Improvements to Kantli Causeway.*—An abnormal flood of 6 feet above rail level washed away the line at this causeway on the 4th September, 1942, and there was an interruption to the traffic for about 6 days. To strengthen the causeway it was widened and pitched with dry stones 3' deep and cross and longitudinal dry stonewalls 5' deep were built on the down stream side.
2. To avoid detention to trains between Dundlod and Thunjhunu the work of converting Nua Flag station

Chap. IV
REVENUE,
etc.
—

into a Crossing Station was taken in hand and almost completed except for erection of 2 distant signals and installation of Telegraph instruments.

3. Two unit Refreshment Rooms with pantry and 2 kitchens were built at Sawai Madhopur Station. Additional Waiting Rooms for ladies and gentlemen were constructed there. Construction of residential quarters for senior Station Master at Sawai Madhopur was also taken in hand.
4. Extension to and widening of the road in Loco Yard, Jaipur.
5. Installation of a water-pump and boiler at Sikar.
6. Providing a C. I. sheet-shed in the Stores Depot, Jaipur.

Transportation.

127. (i) Passenger Traffic showed marked increase while the goods traffic was slightly lower than the last year's figures owing to various restrictions on booking of commodities etc.
- (ii) The number of claims showed an increase over the figures of the previous year owing to sudden rush of traffic from foreign Railway junctions.
- (iii) As reported elsewhere Rail Motor service had to be stopped for want of spare parts for Coaches.
- (iv) No difficulty was experienced in handling Passenger or Goods traffic except on occasional shortage of Upper Class stock.
- (v) Our Goods stock continued to be under Wagon Pool. Special care was taken to keep the wagons moving and to avoid detentions at stations and to keep the Junction Allowance figures down. The hire charges from Pool averaged over Rs. 5,000/- p. m. The Section Road Van system was improved and every care was taken to load wagons to their capacity.
- (vi) The three Out Agencies continued to function satisfactorily and to bring increased traffic to the Railway.

(vii) Several special reduced rates which were not much used were cancelled. Many concessions in passenger fares remained suspended owing to war conditions.

Chap. IV
REVENUE,
etc.
—

(viii) Running of special trains continued to be restricted to high officials and the Military only. During the year, two special trains were run for the Military.

(ix) The following accidents occurred during the year:—

1. Engine derailment in yard.	1
2 Wagon derailment in yard in shunting.	10
3. Engine failures.	2
4. Rail Motor Coaches failures.	12
5. Bursting of points.	4
6. Train parting.	4
7. Averted and side collisions.	3
8. Passengers falling from running trains.	2
9. Breach of line by flood.	1
10. Railway servants on duty killed by engines.	1
11. Trespassers run over and killed.	2
12. Cattle accidents.	26

135. Dr. N. K. Arora, M.B., B.S., continued to hold Medical charge of the Railway under the direction of the Director of Medical Services, Jaipur State. He was given an Assistant from 3rd April, 1943.

Medical
and
Sanitation

136. During the year 32,460 patients were treated at Jaipur and 5,895 at the Sikar Dispensary. The number of operations performed at the Railway Dispensary at Jaipur amounted to 171. The average number of daily out-patients treated was 105.08 against 98.5 in the previous year. There were no cases of serious injury either on the line or in the Workshops. One person was seriously burnt in a fire that broke out in the petrol godown at Sikar and had

Hospital
Work

Chap. IV to be admitted in the State Hospital. There were no
REVENUE, epidemic cases during the year and the average health
 etc. of the staff was satisfactory.

—
**Local
 Advisory
 Commit-
 tee.**

137. The Committee held 4 meetings during the year and the following were some of the more important subjects discussed:—

1. Reduction in rate of wharfage.
2. Improvement in platform lighting and increasing accommodation in trains.
3. Better arrangement for supply of drinking water.

Constitution and Rules of business of the Advisory Committee were framed and sanctioned.

**Additional
 Facili-
 ties.**

138. A member from the Central Advisory Board was nominated to serve as an additional member on the Railway Advisory Committee.

1. Refreshment Rooms were provided at Sawai Madhopur Station for the convenience of passengers.
2. Two additional Waiting Rooms were built at Sawai Madhopur and the old 1st and 2nd Class Waiting Room was converted into a Retiring Room.
3. Some portion of the platforms at Sawai Madhopur and Sikar was paved with stone slabs.
4. Stone benches were provided at Sawai Madhopur platform.
5. Masonry Rail level platform were provided at Govindgarh Malikpur Station.
6. Trees were planted on Station Platforms.
7. For the convenience of the public of Bhojeshwar and also for the Goner School students train halt at these places was sanctioned.
8. To improve lighting arrangements patromax lamps were provided at Sawai Madhopur, Jhunjhunu Fatehpur and Sikar Stations.

9. Additional Pious (water huts) were built at stations to provide better facilities for supply of drinking water.

REVENUE,

etc.

Staff Bene-
fit Fund.

139. The amount at credit of the Fund on 1-9-1942 was Rs. 2,645/-. During the year Rs. 1,875/- were added and Rs. 480/- were spent. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 4,061/-. The Accounts of the Fund were maintained by the Auditor. The Government sanctioned an annual contribution of Rs. 1,200/- per annum to the Fund from the Railway's Revenues. The Staff Benefit Fund Committee held 6 ordinary meetings and 1 Extra-ordinary meeting during the year. Important objects for which expenditure was authorised during the year were:—

1. Grant of subsistence allowance to the widow of Ohhotu Mate at the rate of Rs. 13/- per month for 2 years.
2. Foot-ball playground and children playground at Jaipur and Sikar.
3. Swings, seesaws, maypole and parallel bars for children's playground at Jaipur and Sikar.

140. The establishment of Jaipur State Railway Employees Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. was sanctioned. It was registered under the Jaipur Companies Act on 24th July, 1943.

Amenities
to Staff.

141. During the year the staff in the deficit area (Sheikhawati) had difficulty in procuring food grains locally at reasonable rates due to restrictions on the export of food grains to that area. Special permits from the Controller of Civil Supplies, Jaipur (now Director of Supplies), for wheat, barley and bajra, required for Railway staff were obtained and

etc.

—

contractors were arranged to sell these commodities at fixed rates. Later on, food grains were purchased from Railway funds and sold to the Railway staff at cost price. About 325 maunds wheat, 400 maunds barley and 3,000 maunds bajra were thus supplied to the Railway staff.

Probationers.

142. The following probationers were under training during the year:—

- 1 Loco Foreman.
- 2 Sub-Permanent Way Inspectors.
- 7 Assistant Station Masters.
- 4 Asst. Train Examiners.
- 3 Firemen.
- 12 Boy artizans. .

Recruiting of local men for vacancies in the Railway was continued and all appointments (except those of artizans and menials) were made under rules through the Public Service Commission.

(vii) *Industries & Commerce Department.*

Personnel.

143. Mr. K. D. Acharya, M. A., who held the office of Director of Industries and Commerce upto the 15th June, 1943, was succeeded by Mr. P. N. Kathju, M. A.

Jaipur
Metal
Industries
Ltd.

144. The working of the State Cotton Presses and Ginning Factory being unremunerative for some time past, the plant and the premises at Jaipur were leased to, what is now, the Jaipur Metal Industries Ltd., which was started early in the year and has since established itself firmly. This industry is by far the biggest of its kind in India and is engaged solely in refining non-ferrous metals and manufacturing and

supplying nonferrous alloys, required by the Defence Department of the Government of India.

REVENUE,

etc.

145. Other important new industries sanctioned during the year were:—

New Industries.

1. Jaipur Glass & Potteries Works Ltd, Jaipur.
2. Hosiery Factory at Khawasji-ka-Bagh, Jaipur.
3. Two Sugar Refining Factories at Jaipur.
4. Maize Products Factory at Jaipur West.
5. Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills at Jaipur.
6. Woollen & Silk Textiles Factory at Purani Kotwali, Jaipur.
7. Birla Tent Factory.
8. Two gas plant manufacturing concerns.
9. Two Bobbin Factories.
10. Blanket Factory by M/s. Modern Wool Mfg. Co.
11. S. Zoraster & Co.
12. Three cinema houses.

146. The Khadi industry received a great impetus during the course of the year and was in great demand in the markets of Bombay and Ahmedabad. All the necessary transport facilities were obtained for the industry.

Small Scale Industries.

(i) Khadi Industry.

Special attention was paid to the development of the Paper Industry at Sanganeer and Govindgarh. The kagzies were encouraged to produce finer qualities of paper and all possible help to supply them the requisite raw materials, waste paper, maida, caustic soda, dyes, etc. at Sanganeer itself, was undertaken in order to save this infant yet important industry. Caustic soda which was purchased by the kagzies from the black market @ Rs. 4/- Rs. 4/-8/- per seer was obtained and sold at cost at the controlled price of annas 8½ per seer.

(ii) Paper Industry

(iii) Gota
Kinari
Industry.

With a view to encouraging the local gota kinari industry, the control of the Tarkashi Department was withdrawn as an experimental measure and the change was widely welcomed, both by the gota kinari merchants and the artisans.

(iv) Sanganeri
dyeing
of printing
industry.

To enquire into the causes of the decline of the famous Sanganeri dyeing and printing industry, a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. K. K. Mukerji, Principal of the School of Arts and Crafts, was appointed to go into this question and to suggest means to help in the rehabilitation of the industry and its development on a yet bigger scale. The members included:

1. Mr. K. K. Mukerji, Principal, School of Arts & Crafts,
2. Mr. Kapoor Chandra Patni,
3. Dr. Jagdish Shanker Mathur, M. Sc., Ph. D. A. I. C., Professor of Chemistry, Maharaja's College, Jaipur,
4. Mrs. Bhagirath Singh,
5. Mr. Hanuman Prasad, B. A., Curator of Museum,
6. Mrs. Kamani,
7. Mr. G. Seshagiri, Rao, L. C. E. Chief Engineer for Irrigation,
8. Mrs. J. Malick,
9. Director of Industries & Commerce, Jaipur,
10. Mrs. Kathju,
11. One nominee of the Customs Department.

The report of the Committee is awaited with interest.

(v) Chemical
and
Pharmaceutical
Industry.

Yet one more Committee under the distinguished chairmanship of Professor M. D. Chakravarty, M.B., D. PHIL. (oxon), Professor of Pharmacology at the Agra Medical College and following members was appointed to explore the avenues for the development of a fine chemicals and pharmaceutical industry at Jaipur:—

1. Rai Bahadur Dr. Daljan Singhji Sahib Khanka.
2. Dr. Jwala Prasad Sahib.
3. Dr. M. Aquino.
4. Mr. Suraj Bhan Chaturvedi.
5. Mr. P. Dalvi.
6. Dr. S. C. Son (Delhi)—(by special invitation).
7. Mr. S.K. Patni—Secretary of the Committee.

etc.

147. The recommendations of the Committee are War Work also awaited.

As a result of negotiations with the Supply Department, Government of India, an order was placed by them for the supply of 50,000 barrack blankets. The work was entrusted to two local firms. Several firms secured large orders for a number of articles, chief of them being felt, dehydrated potatoes, transport carts, spanners, stirrup pumps etc.

148. The progress of the Joint Stock Companies was good during the year under review. Fifty-seven Joint Stock Concerns were registered during the year. The income to the Government on account of registration fee, etc. was Rs. 26,046/2/-. The expenditure was nil as the work was done as a side work in the Industries and Commerce Department without any allowance etc. being paid to anybody.

Joint Stock
Companies.

149. During the year under review, there were the following industries, arts and crafts besides a number of flour mills in the State:—

List
Industries.

3 Cotton Presses; 2 Ginning Factories; 1 Engineering Workshop; 1 Ice Factory; 1 Bucket Factory; 2 Motor Repair Shops; 5 Carpet Factories; 8 Namda Factories; 9 Aerated Water Factories; 8 Lathe Machines and 5 Polishing Machines.
10 Private Printing Presses; 1 State Press; 80 Hand-made

REVENUE,

etc.

Paper Karkhanas; 2 Silve-plating machines; 1 Tent Factory; 2 Ice Candies; 2 Kalabathu & Lace factories; 2 Hosiery Factories; 2 Gas-plant Factories; 2 Sugar Refineries; 3 Blanket Factories and; 2 Bobbin Factories.

Amongst Arts & Crafts in the Jaipur State, water colour painting, pottery, brassware, papermache, carving in marble and wood, gold and silver jewellery, sandal wood and ivory toys, lace making, paper making, tie and dyework, carpets, durries, extraction of 'khas' scent deserve mention

Expenditure.

150. The expenditure of the Department during the year 1942-43 was Rs. 12,525/1/3.

(viii) Supply Department.

Personnel.

151. The designation of the Price Controller was changed to the Controller of Civil Supplies in view of the fact that the officer had to deal not only with price control but also with the hoarding and unearthing of hoarded stocks of all essential commodities, e.g. foodgrains, sugar, salt, charcoal, coal, matches, medicines etc. The officer was also made responsible for arranging supplies and organising the distribution of these essential commodities. Mr. Himmat Singh continued to hold the post of the Controller of Civil Supplies upto the 31st August, 1943.

Due to abnormal conditions, the work of the supply organisation increased to an enormous extent. It was, therefore, considered necessary to appoint another officer as Director of Supply and to change the designation of this organisation into that of the Supply Department. Khan Sahib M. Altaf Ahmed Kherie took charge of the post of the Director of Supply with effect from the 1st June, 1943, with full powers

as the Major Head of a Department. This officer was also appointed as ex-officio Secretary to the Government of Jaipur, Supply Department, with effect from the same date.

152. As it was found essential to unearth the hoarded stocks of all the controlled articles and to make them available to the consumers at reasonable rates, the office of the Supply Department was expanded with 50 Inspectors who were detailed in all the Tehsils with effect from the 1st December 1942. These inspectors worked upto the 31st July, 1943 and were responsible for bringing in a good number of cases relating to the violation of control orders, smuggling and profiteering, which were sent to the various districts and city courts for trial through the police. On receipt of reports that a lot of smuggling was being done on the northern frontier of the State, a detachment consisting of a company of the Auxillary and Qilejat Force was deputed with effect from the 25th December, 1942. They succeeded in seizing a lot of articles which were being smuggled outside the State as also in capturing the smugglers.

Anti-hoard-
ing and
profiteering
measures.

153. A 'Sugar and Grain Dealers Association' was also set up with effect from the 26th January, 1943. Stocks of grain were brought from the districts and they were made available to the public at large at controlled rates.

Sugar and
Grain
Dealers
Association.

154. As it was considered necessary to establish a Salt Department to procure and arrange the supply of salt throughout the State at uniform prices a new department for this purpose was created with effect from the 20th March, 1943, and placed in charge of

Salt
Depart-
ment.

REVENUE,

etc.

Lt. B. N. Sen, Officer Commanding, Jaipur Army Supply Depot, with effect from the 31st March, 1943, who did this work in addition to his own duties.

Control Orders.

155. During the period under review about 75 Government Orders and Notifications were issued, of which the important ones are given below:-

<i>Govt. Order Number</i>	<i>Subject</i>
<u>162-S. O.</u> 31-10-42	Jaipur Kerosene and Diesel Oils Control Order
<u>203-S. O.</u> 13 11-42	Jaipur Essential Articles Control Order.
<u>319-S. O.</u> 9 12-42	Regulating movement of foodgrains from one district to another.
<u>106-S. O.</u> 29-1-43	Fixing the prices and regulating the supply of paper.
<u>369-S. O.</u> 16-3-43	Fixing the scale of persons to fed on various occasions.
<u>439-S. O.</u> 30-3-43	Fixing the scale of grain to be kept for each adult and child in a family both in the districts and Jaipur City
<u>XXV/AM</u> 14-2-43	
<u>862-S. O.</u> 6-7-43	Cotton Forward Contracts and Options Prohibition Order 1943
<u>958-S. O.</u> 24-7-43	Oil Seeds (Forward Contracts and Prohibition) Order 1943.
<u>986-S. O.</u> 28-7-43	Opening various centres of salt in the districts and fixing selling rates of salt.
<u>1030-S. O.</u> 2 8-43	Gur Control Order 1943.

Expenditure.

156. The expenditure on the Supply Department for the period under review amounted to Rs. 25,000/- nearly.

(ix) Mining Department.

Personnel.

157. The Mining Department which was under the Director of Industries and Commerce upto 9th March;

43, was placed under Dr. G. Dessau, an Italian prisoner of war, who was appointed as the State Geologist and Mining Engineer.

158. Two hundred mines and quarries were worked as against 161 in the previous year. Besides building stones other than sandstone, the principal minerals extracted, yielded a revenue as detailed below :—

Income and
Expendi-
ture.

<i>Name of the Minerals.</i>	<i>Sl. 1998</i>	<i>Sl. 1999.</i>
1. Stontite.	Rs. 50,791/2/9	Rs 33,427/4/-
2. Mica.	Rs. 21,974/11/-	Rs. 17,560/2/9
3. Dolomite & limestone.	Rs. 12,270/10/6	Rs. 20,848/9/-
4. Sandstone.	Rs. 21,218/12/-	Rs. 21,914/1/-
5. Glass sand.	Rs. 2,813/8/9	Rs. 6,003/2/-

159. Kotri Jaggur Sandstone quarries in Tehsil Hindaun, the Rahori Limestone quarry in Tehsil Jumwa Ramgarh and all the limestone and building stone quarries situated in Nizammat Jaipur were transferred to the P. W. D. In spite of the transfer of these important quarries which yielded an annual revenue of about Rs. 40,000/-, the income of the Department during the year under review was Rs. 1,56,952/9/5 as compared with Rs. 1,42,888/9/6 in the previous year which shows an increase of about 10%. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,273/10/6 as against Rs. 25,045/14/7 in 1941-42.

Quarries

160. A scheme to work the important copper deposits in Thikana Khetri was chalked out and would be put into operation very soon. Boring operation were carried out in connection with dam construction projects of the Irrigation Departments and there was increased activity in the mica area.

Other
projects.

REVENUE,
etc.*(x) State Postal Department.*

161. During the year there were 10 Sub-Offices, 119 Branch Offices and one H. O. There were 294 letter boxes at the end of the year as against 291 in the previous year.

162. Some seventeen cases of loss and temporary misappropriation occurred in this department. But the amount was duly recovered from the defaulters and they were suitably dealt with except in one case where one Bajranglal (substitute of mail runner Nizamuddin, Khandar) killed by a tiger and the sum of Rs. 16-1-3 had to be borne by the Government.

163. Radio work was very successfully carried on by the Department and several radio pirates were brought to book and suitably dealt with.

164. The income of the Department increased from Rs. 1,01,321/2/9 to Rs. 1,37,397/15/3 whereas the expenditure amounted to Rs. 79,379-4-9 as against 67,523-6-0 in the previous year. The net saving of the Department being Rs. 58,018-10-6 as compared to Rs. 33,797-12-9 in the preceding year.

(xi) Agriculture Department.

165. Mr. Parkash Narain Mathur held charge of the Agricultural Department throughout the year. Mr. Tara Chand Kala continued to work as Divisional Assistant, East, and Mr. Suraj Narain Arora worked as Divisional Assistant, West, till 13-2-1943, when he was transferred to the Revenue Department as Naib Tehsildar. Mr. Bishan Sarup Garga officiated as Divisional Assistant, West, from 13-2-1943 to the end of the year under report.

166. Monsoon broke in July, 1942, with fairly good rains and its activity tremendously increased towards the middle of August. The rainfall on the whole was fairly heavy and climatic conditions were favourable for sowing Kharif crops. Except for the damage done to crops owing to heavy rains in Gangapur and Sawai Madhopur Nizamats the crop was a bumper one. The August-September rains provided better facilities for the Rabi sowings which were consequently above the average. Suitable agricultural conditions during Autumn and Spring helped the crops of wheat and barley to a great extent.

167. The prices of the main food-grains showed a definite trend towards rise, thus bringing more money to the cultivators and improving their financial position.

Prices of
Food-
grains.

168. Due to sufficient rainfall coupled with propaganda of "Grow More Food Crops" campaign the area under principal food crops rose from 8,13,269 to 12,01,804, acres representing a rise of 47.7%. The area under wheat and barley alone rose from 5,98,267 and 93,364 to 88,362 and 1,31,208 respectively. On the other hand due to the favourable conditions at cane sowing time there was an increase of 44% in the area of sugarcane.

Cultivated
Area.

169. The total State budget for the year under review was Rs. 31,100/- against which an expenditure of Rs. 35,210/12/6 was incurred.

Expendi-
ture.

170. The Agricultural Officer besides being a member of the Rural Development Board, the Agricultural Sub-Committee of the Post War

Depart-
mental
Activities.

etc.

—

Reconstruction Committee and the Central Advisory Board, was also the Locust Control Officer and the Marketing Officer.

In November, 1942, the Rural Development Department was amalgamated with the Agricultural Department, but later on the Rural Development Department was abolished.

A sum of Rs. 11,000/- was sanctioned to conduct Anti-Locust control measures in close collaboration with the Scheme of the Central Government. The post of an Entomological Assistant was sanctioned temporarily to help in the anti-locust work.

Khowa
Circle.

171. During the year under review a new Circle, viz., Khowa was opened mainly with a view to conduct varietal field trials on more scientific lines, as well as to popularise sugarcane cultivation and improved methods of gur making in suitable tracts of the State.

Demonstration was found very useful for instructing the farmers in the utilization of better crops and the application of more economical methods to their fields. Part of tehsil Jamwaramgarh,— a canal irrigated area and very much suited for cane development— was developed by providing extra staff to ensure improvement in village Khowa. For this purpose a separate Circle, called as Khowa Circle, was created in December, 1942, with a view to develop sugarcane cultivation and the manufacture of sugar and gur on a cottage industry scale as also to demonstrate to the cultivators improved methods which might enable them to employ their lands and the available water to the best advantage.

172. The area under sugarcane during the year increased to 515 from 365 acres in 1941-42. At least 60% of the area under sugarcane consisted of improved Coimbatore varieties. This was found very successful in the selected area and the produce was purchased again for use as seed. A scheme for development of sugarcane and demonstration of sugar manufacture on a cottage industry scale was prepared for the consideration of the Government. In furtherance of the scheme the establishment of a Cane Crushing factory at Khown and at other places was also sanctioned.

173. Vegetable growing is an important line of agriculture in many districts. From no source can the area under vegetable cultivation in the State be ascertained, for the Agricultural statistics combine it with the area under orchards etc. Realising the importance of vegetable and the great scope of its cultivation in the State the Government sanctioned a temporary scheme towards the middle of the year under review. An area of land was assigned at Basi Farm under the supervision of the Farm Superintendent, Basi, where observations connected with the more important vegetables grown in the State, and in particular, potatoes, chillies, onions, melons, peas, cauliflower, tomatoes, lady's finger, tinda, and karela were being carried out. Each of the vegetable crops included in the initial programme of this section presents its own problems. A good quantity of vegetable seeds was distributed free of cost.

Vegetables.

174. Wheats C. 591 and C. 518 remained the adopted varieties but premium was obtained for C. 591. Besides these Punjab varieties, local wheats J.7 and J.27,

Wheat.

etc.

—

were tried and gave satisfactory results. About 129 maunds of pure smut free seed and other wheats of different varieties were supplied to the cultivators.

Barley.

175. Barley types A. 2, A. 59, and C. 521 were distributed on a large scale in preference to the local variety.

Cotton.

176. Cotton C. 520, which stands as the standard variety of cotton was distributed amongst the cultivators. Experiment on long staple cottons, conducted in Eastern Division under the supervision of the Divisional Assistant, East, did not bring good results.

Cow Peas.

177. Out of the Cow Peas No. 782, 788, 700 and 791 that were tried No. 782 proved successful on the Farm. Seeds were distributed free of cost among the cultivators in the Districts.

Ground
Nut.

178. In Gangapur and Hindaun circle ground nut seeds were distributed to the cultivators on Badhi system as in the past years.

Fodder
Crops.

179. With a view to cope with fodder scarcity propaganda was carried out to induce the cultivators to sow more fodder crops. During the year under review 20 lbs. of each of the berseem and lucerne seeds in addition, 22½ srs. carrot and 5 lbs. of mangold were distributed, free of cost to interested cultivators.

Field Rats.

180. The nuisance of the field rats created one of the main difficulties to all the cultivators in the State. They damaged almost every crop. The only methods hitherto employed were the digging out of the rat burrows and using fumigating pumps. With a view to find out a more satisfactory as well as, cheaper

method of controlling the rat menace, experiments in the application of certain poisons were made and it is hoped that these would lead to the extermination of the pest. The rat killing pills of the Department also gained much popularity.

181. Experiments on imported seeds were conducted at this Farm and the seeds thus multiplied were distributed in the State. Wheat C. 591, zeera Gujrati, barley A. 2, selected bajra Jamnagar, *Mlavi Tuer* and cotton C. 520 out of kharif were grown. Trials of cow-peas, No. 782 K. gram kabli, oat, castor T. 12, and T. 3, were repeated but no definite results were obtained with regard to these varieties.

Basi Agri-
cultural
Farm.

182. As compared with the preceding year vegetable cultivation was conducted on a still larger scale. All sorts of summer and winter vegetables were grown on the Farm out of which water melon Sabjhanpuri and Farukhabadi, kakri Lucknow, special marvel and musk melon Tonk, need special mention. Indeed they gave wonderful results. People came from far and near to purchase them and place their indents for seeds with the Department for the next sowing.

Vegetable
Culti-
vation.

183. Seeing the possibilities of fruit growing on the Farm, a start was made with the plantation of some hardy plants like *Uesiba*, lemon and *amla*.

Fruit Cult-
vation.

184. In order to exterminate white ants the Department imported every year sufficient quantity of neem cakes from outside. With the idea of making neem cakes locally a Neem Nursery, with trees planted along the road side at the Farm, was started.

Neem
Nursuries.

REVENUE,

etc.

Zamindari
School.

185. During the year under report 10 candidates from the Naib Tehsildars were sent for Agricultural training on the Farm. They were admitted to the Zamindari class on the 15th May and relieved on the 14th June, 1943, after giving necessary training in respect of (1) Use of improved implements, (2) Methods of composting, (3) Silage making, (4) Improvement of cattle, (5) Well boring, (6) Soil and its defects and how to improve it, (7) Cultivation of important crops, (8) Pests and their control, (9) Hints on poultry, (10) Lac cultivation, (11) Bee keeping.

Grow More
Food &
Fodder
scheme.

186. In order to push up the "Grow More Food and Fodder" scheme more enthusiastically the Farm not only extended its activities by growing and multiplying improved seeds but also let out 5,460 acres of *Paret Baran* and 807 acres of *Chahi* land out of the entire area of the Farm to private cultivators.

Well
Boring.

187. Well boring work was carried out in most of the cases by private persons already trained by the Agricultural Department. Nearly 80 wells were bored through departmental agency.

Agricul-
tural
Shows.

188. One small Agricultural Show was arranged at the Mahabeer Mela in Hindaun. The Agricultural Department also participated in the All-India Exhibition held in Jaipur in the month of August, 1943.

Report on
Locust
Situation.

189. This year the first locust attack on the Jaipur State took place on 13-5-1943, in the village Gandrawa, tehsil Sikrai. The locust attacks continued till the end of September, 1943. The most concentrated attacks were made upon the desert area, i.e., Sheikhawati. Tehsil Malpura also had

its share of the locust visits but the situation was soon got under control. Practically no damage was done to the crops. An area of about 18 acres was infested by hoppers. In addition to this the hopper infestation also occurred here and there within an area of about 3 miles in the said tehsil. The labour employed in the above tehsil was voluntary and no expenditure was incurred on the anti-locust measures. The Government of India and Jaipur State locust organisations worked in close co-operation in the Sheikhawati area and achieved success in their anti-locust operations. Leaflets describing anti-locust methods were distributed. Talks on anti-locust measures were given. Meeting for the same purpose were also held in the locust infested areas.

The Locust Conference in August as also the Revenue Minister's tour of Sikar produced very healthy effects on the whole locust machinery of the State and were responsible for the success achieved in fighting out the locust mahaco during the year.

190. The following Control Measures were adopted:—

Control
Measures.

1. *Trenching*:—68,078 yards of trenching was prepared for their destruction and an area of 343 acres was controlled.
2. *Burning*:—Burning was done on trees and bushes.
3. *Pits*:—About 385 pits were dug.
4. Use of Sodium Fluosilicate as the poison bait.
5. The eggs were dug and destroyed. An area of 221 acres was cleared of eggs.

Trenching proved the most successful of all these methods. On the whole better work was done this

REVENUE

etc.

—

year. Though in the beginning the locust situation was pretty serious still the whole situation remained under full control.

Expendi
ture.

191. A sum of Rs. 871/12/3 was spent on anti-locust measures in the infested area. Mostly the labour was voluntary.

CHAPTER V.—PUBLIC UTILITY AND SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENTS

(i) P.W.D. & Irrigation.

192. Sardar Bahadur Sir Teja Singh Malik, Kt., Personnel.
O.I.E., held charge of this department as Chief
Engineer and Secretary, P.W.D.

The following officers were in-charge of the various
divisions:

Mr. N. G. Bhattacharya	.. Executive Engineer, Head Quarters Division.
Mr. M. L. Sabharwal	.. Executive Engineer, Distt. Dn. & Technical Assistant to O.E.
Mr. J. N. Bhargava	.. Electrical Engineer,
Mr. Ram Prakash Gehloto	.. Offg. State Architect.
Mr. F. A. Naughton	.. Water Works Engineer and Incharge Telephones and Bhankri Quarries.
Mr. Krishna Iyengar	.. Municipal Engineer.
Mr. Vogel Sanger	.. Power House Engineer.
Mr. Kistoor Chand	.. Darogha, Imarat.

193. The Buildings and Roads branch of the Buildings
and Roads
Branch.
State Public Works Department comprises of the
following divisions:—

City Division	.. For Jaipur Town and Environs.
Distt. Divisions	.. Buildings and Roads in the Distt.
Imarat	.. City Palace and allied buildings.
Water Works Division	.. City Water Supply, Bhankry Quarry, Telephones.
Electrical Division	.. Generation and Distribution of electric energy for public consumption.
Municipal Division	.. City Improvements—Drainage and street pavement, and Town Improvement Scheme.

Works
completed
and under-
taken.

194. Both in the matter of roads, and buildings the activities of the Departments were multifarious as evidenced by the number of works completed and undertaken during the year under review.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN JAIPUR TOWN.
(MAJOR WORKS Completed).

City Division.

1. Imperial Bank Building.
2. Additions and alterations in the Secretariat building and an additional wing.
3. Temporary Processional Gate and approaches to Chhaura Rasta.

Municipal Division.

1. Poormen's quarters.
2. Laying out of pipes sewer in Khazanawalon-ka-rasta

District Division.

1. Construction of a Dispensary and staff quarters at Basya.
2. Construction of Police Station at Gangapur.

Besides a heavy programme of works was undertaken both in Jaipur Town and in the District.

City Division.

1. Construction of Shri Mahurani Gayatri Devi Girls School.
2. Construction of Grain and Fruit Market inside Sanganeri Gate.
3. Construction of Vegetable Market outside Ajmeri Gate.
4. Improvements in Lady Willingdon Hospital.
5. Improvements in King George Solarium.
6. Converting Mayo Hospital into High Court.
7. Improvement of Sanganeri, Ajmeri and Chhauhpola Parkotas.
8. Additions and alterations in Moti Doongri Fort.
9. Paving kacha footpath in Chhaura Rasta.
10. Re-decoration of Mataji's Temple at Amber.
11. Improvement of Residency building and staff quarters.

3. Ceremonial High Way from Ajmere Road to Moti Doongri Road
4. Approach to Jal Mahal.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

1. Repairing and reconditioning of D Scheme Roads.
2. Widening Ajmere Road to 30'-0" width and fixing kerb stones.
3. Improving all important roads in the City.

District Division.

1. Constructing Link Road from Sanganeri Town to Railway Station.
2. Construction of Banasthali Road.

Municipal Division.

1. Paving of City Bastas and providing cement wear to latrine lanes.

Besides such routes in the District as were of economic value and which definitely tended towards rural uplift were surveyed and necessary projects were also prepared.

**Water
Works.**

196. Water Supply of Jaipur Town with suburbs depends on two sources namely Amani Shah wells and the reservoir at Ramgarh. During the year under review 48,66,21,074 gallons of water were pumped and distributed at a total cost of Rs. 2,19,671/9/9. Cost per thousand gallons of water pumped and distributed works out to As. -/7/3.

**Power
House.**

197. For its electrical energy both for power and lighting purpose the Jaipur town depends on power station equipped with Diesel Commuting sets of 2,750 K. W. The total number of units of energy generated during the year was 42,32,214 as against 32,42,312 units sold. There is a decisive increase in units

generated and sold. This is, amongst other considerations, due to control brought about by the Government of India on Fuel Oil.

198. This was further improved by providing Automatic Exchange in Civil Lines and Jobari Bazar the latter being a business centre. Fifty connections were provided.

Power
Communi-
cation.

199. This section was organised in order to bring about scientific bearing on costing out works and structural details of building and roads projects. Creation of this section effected a saving of Rs. 30,00,00/- (from 23rd Feb. 1943 to 31st Aug. 1943)

Technical
Section.

200. In addition to general advice on architectural details of various projects, 839 drawings were prepared during the year.

Architec-
tural
Section.

201. These are spread out in the State in a manner to afford facilities to touring officers. These are simply furnished; cutlery and crockery are available for ordinary service at all places excepting Phagi. Details of various Rest Houses and Dak Bungalows are shown in Appendix X.

Dak Bun-
galows and
Rest
Houses.

Irrigation Department.

202. Mr. G. Seshagiri Row, Superintending Engineer of the Mysore Government, immediately after retirement, was appointed Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and took charge of the Department with effect from 20-9-1942.

Personnel.

203. The outlay on works increased from Rs. 45,222/- in the year 1941-42 to Rs. 1,22,074/- in the year under review, i.e., two and a half times.

Outlay and
New Work.

	1942-43.	1941-42.
1. Irrigation Capital works.	Rs. 23,917/-	Rs. 3,943/-
2. Repairs and Maintenance.	Rs. 98,157/-	Rs. 41,879/-
3. Establishment General and Ab-pashi.	Rs. 1,01,510/-	Rs. 87,479/-
Total.	Rs. 2,23,584/-	Rs. 1,32,701/-

The cost of establishment was higher than in the preceding year by Rs. 14,000/-. For increasing irrigation facilities, new works were started under Capital and for efficient working of the irrigation system, the damages caused by the floods of 1942 were repaired and extensive tank and channel maintenance works were done.

Monsoon
and Breaches.

204. The monsoon rainfall of 1942 was good resulting in a good inflow of water into the tanks. A statement showing the rainfall at different stations in the State is given in appendix. The average for the year was 35.23 inches. All the tanks in the State with the exception of a few in the Eastern District were full. Due to the heavy rains of 1942, a number of tanks breached in Eastern District, the important ones being Dhill, Kot, Shiampura, Budhawal, Doongri Upreda Toksi, Akoda, Baniawala and Udai Kalan. In the Central and Western Districts there were no breaches in bunds of any importance except Chandlai and Mah Sagar Hernia. In all only 21 tanks breached and most of these were repaired. The prospects during the year were better than usual though excessive and continuous rainfall to some extent damaged the Kharif crops and the early cessation of the monsoon restricted to some extent the sowings, the quantity of water stored in 250 irrigation works helped a great deal the

rabbi cultivation and the record of Irrigation done was exceptionally high as per details given in para 4 below.

(ii) *Public Instruction.*

205. During the year under report, Mr. W. Owens, M.B.E., B.A., continued to hold charge of the Education Department. B. Anantlal Mukerji, B.A., L.T., Inspector of Schools, South Eastern Division, retired with effect from 17-5-1943. He was succeeded by B. Mohanlal Mathur B.A., B.T., who joined duty on 16-7-1943. All the six Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Messrs Niaz Ahmed Khan, B.A., A-V.T.O. Tej Karan Dandia, B.A., A-V.T.O., Brij Ballabh Mathur, B.A., A-V.T.O., Ram Narain Jhalani, B.A., B.T., Ghulam Nizamuddin Qureshi, B.A., A-V.T.O. and Biseswar Dayal Singh, B.A., C.T., were posted to Government Schools as assistant masters, and Messrs Mool Raj Mathur, B.A., A-V.T.O., Natwar Behari Lal Mathur, B.A., A-V.T.O. Ram Gopal Saksena, Inter. A-V.T.O., Badri Narayan Sharma, B.A., A-V.T.O., Rameshwar Prasad Khuteta, B.A., A-V.T.O., and Mohd. Hussain, Inter. A-V.T.O., were transferred from different Government schools to fill the posts of deputy inspectors.

General
Remarks.

206. During the year under review, Government expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 8,68,738/- as against Rs. 6,32,407/- in the previous year. Besides Government, various Thikanas incurred on education an expenditure of Rs. 1,37,951/- as against Rs. 1,19,025/- in 1941-42. In addition to Government and Thikana, private persons and agencies in the State spent on education a sum of Rs. 6,23,368/- as against Rs. 5,39,043/- in the previous year. The

Expendi-
ture on
Education

following table compares the figures of expenditure on education in the State from all sources in 1941-42 and 1942-43:—

Source.	1941-42	1942-43
Government.	Rs. 6,32,407/-	8,68,738/-
Thikanas.	Rs. 1,19,025/-	1,37,951/-
Private Agencies.	Rs. 5,39,043/-	6,23,368/-
TOTAL ..	Rs. 12,90,475/-	16,30,057/-

There was thus an increase of Rs. 2,36,331/-, Rs. 18,926/- and Rs. 81,325/- in the expenditure incurred on education by Government, Thikanas and Private Bodies respectively, giving a total increase of Rs. 3,39,582/-.

Number
of Institu-
tions.

207. The total number of institutions (*Government and private*) in 1942-43 was 1,156 with 66,072 scholars on rolls; the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,119 institutions and 65,318 scholars. The following table shows the position separately in regard to (1) Recognised institutions and (2) *Chatshalas* and *maktabs* in 1941-42 and 1942-43:—

Institutions.	1941-42.		1942-43.	
	No of insti- tutions.	No. of Scholars.	No. of insti- tutions.	No. of scholars.
Recognised Institutions.	757	54,844	793	54,779
<i>Chatshalas</i> and <i>maktabs</i>	363	11,474	363	11,393.
TOTAL	1119	66,318	1,156	66,072

The number of recognised institutions increased by 36 but the number of scholars decreased by 65. The number of indigenous institutions (*chatshalas and maktabs*) increased by one, but the number of scholars on their rolls decreased by 181.

According to the Census of 1941, the population of the State was 1,595,068 males and 1,445,808 females. At the usual rate of 12% the male population of school-going age comes to Rs 1,91,408 and female population to 1,73,497 giving a total of 3,64,905. Of this total, 59,597 boys and 6,475 girls were under instruction in 1942-43 as compared with 59,510 boys and 6,808 girls under instruction in 1941-42. Thus 31.14% of the males 3.73% of the females and 18.16% of the entire population of school-going age was under instruction in 1942-43 as against 31.10, 3.92 and 18.17 per cent respectively during the previous year.

Percentage
of children
of school-
going age
under ins-
truction.

208. The percentage of children of school-going age under instruction in Jaipur City in 1942-43 was 64.18 as compared with 66.43 in 1941-42.

Percentage
of children
of school-
going age.

209. The following statement compares the number of scholars according to religion:—

Proportion
of scholars
according
to Religion.

Religion.	No. of scholars of school going-age according to the census of 1941.	No. of scholars under instru- ction in 1941-42.	No. of scholars under ins- truction in 1942-43.
Hindus.	3,80,985	54,909	54,739
Mohammedans.	29,924	7,411	7,257
Jains.	3,821	3,842	3,984
Christians.	175	156	92
TOTAL	3,64,905	69,318	66,072

It will be seen that in the above table, the number of Jain scholars under instruction exceeds the number of Jain scholars of school-going age. This anomaly can be explained only thus:—

A number of Jain families with homes in Jaipur State, but residing and doing business outside in normal times, migrated with their children back to Jaipur State, due to conditions created by the War.

PUBLIC
UTILITY etc.

Proportion
of scholars
according
to the type
of educa-
tion.

210. During the year under report, 22.16% of scholars were receiving English education and 77.84% were receiving either classical or vernacular education; the corresponding figures for the previous year being 21.33% and 78.77% respectively.

Statement
of institu-
tions under
Govern-
ment
manage-
ment.

211. The following table compares the number of Govt. institutions and scholars on their rolls in 1941-42 and 1942-43:—

Institutions.	1941-42.		1942-43.	
	No. of institu- tions.	No. of scholars.	No. of institu- tions.	No. of scholars.
English Colleges	1	726 (8 girls)	1	742 (17 girls)
Sanskrit College	1	440	1	440
Secondary A.-V. School for boys	9	2,624	18	4,928
Secondary Vernacular schools for boys	27	5,550	29	4,922
Secondary schools for girls	2	360	5	749
Sanskrit Pathshalas	1	24	1	21
Primary Vernacular schools for boys	218	12,852	251	13,101
Primary Vernacular schools for girls	24	1,118	32	1,248
Training Schools for men	2	52	2	84
Training Schools for women	1	6	1	5
TOTAL	286	23,752	347	25,140

The number of Government Secondary A.-V. Schools for boys increased by 9 and that of scholars by 2,304. The number of Secondary Vernacular Schools for boys increased by 2, but the number of scholars decreased by 728. The number of Secondary Schools

for girls increased by 3 and their enrolment by 389. The number of Primary Vernacular schools for boys increased by 39 and their enrolment by 249. The number of Primary Vernacular schools for girls increased by 8 and that of scholars by 130.

The Primary section of Government Vernacular schools for boys continued, as before, to be bottom heavy as the following figures of enrolment will show:-

Year.	Infant.	I	II	III	IV	Total.
1941-42	5,943	3,155	2,674	1,986	1,378	15,136
1942-43	7,562	2,903	2,683	2,065	1,445	16,658

Thus only 8.6 per cent of the total number of scholars in the Primary section was in class IV, as against 9.1 in 1941-42. This small decline in the ratio of scholars in class IV was due mainly to the opening of 39 new Vernacular Primary schools for boys which, in the beginning, have pupils in the lowest classes only; numerically there were 67 more scholars in class IV in 1942-43 than in 1941-42.

212. The following statement compares the number of institutions under private management and of scholars on their rolls in 1941-42 and 1942-43:—

Statement
of institu-
tions under
private
manage-
ment.

Institutions.	1941-42.		1942-43.	
	No. of institu- tions.	No. of scholars.	No. of institu- tions.	No. of scholars.
English Colleges	2	279	2	361
Sanskrit College	8	615	10	614
Arabic & Persian Colleges	1	116	1	116

Secondary A.-V. schools				
for boys	51	12,322	51	12,018
" Vernacular				
schools for boys	18	2,340	20	2,115
school for girls	14	2,120	15	1,779
Sanskrit Pathshalas	112	2,404	125	2,157
Primary A.-V. schools				
for boys	33	1,648	36	1,872
" Vernacular				
schools for boys	109	6,968	153	5,471
" Vernacular				
schools for girls	31	2,205	32	1,811
Technical schools for				
boys	2	16	1	26
Total	471	31,072	446	28,639

The number of institutions under private management decreased by 25 and the number of scholars attending them by 2,453; the largest decrease was under Primary Vernacular schools for boys, their number fell by 46 and their enrolment by 1,497.

In 1942-43, the number of private indigenous institutions (*chatshalas* and *maktabas*) was 363 as against 362 in the preceding year; their classification and enrolment are shown below:—

Indigenous institutions	1941-42		1942-43	
	No. of institutions	No. of scholars	No. of institutions	No. of scholars
Advanced	42	1,652 (49 girls)	62	2,269 (70 girls)
Elementary	320	9,822 (448 girls)	301	9,024 (460 girls)
TOTAL	362	11,474	363	11,293

213. The average enrolment in a Government institution was 75.33 in 1942-43 as compared with 83.05 per cent in the previous year; the corresponding figures for a private institution being 64.21 and 63.08 respectively.

214. In 1942-43, there was one public institution for every 7.66 villages; for every 21.03 sq. miles and for every 3,835 inhabitants in the State; the corresponding figures for 1941-42 being 7.91 villages, 22.1 sq. miles and 4,022 inhabitants.

Proportion
of institutions
to
area, popu-
lation and
number of
villages.

215. The direct annual expenditure on each pupil in the different types of Government institutions was as follows:—

Statement
of direct
annual ex-
penditure
on each
pupil.

Institution	1941-42	1942-43
Maharaja's College ...	Rs. 141 10 9	Rs. 174 0 0
Sanskrit College ...	Rs. 69 9 2	Rs. 76 5 6
High & A-V. Schools for boys.	Rs. 46 6 2	Rs. 70 0 0
Vernacular Schools for boys.	Rs. 11 12 10	Rs. 16 4 0
Girls' Schools ...	Rs. 32 4 1	Rs. 35 1 1

216. In 1942-43, the number of scholars on the rolls of college was 742 (17 girls), of whom 334 were in the Degree classes and 408 in the Intermediate classes as against 726 (8 girls) 319 and 407 respectively in 1941-42. The total expenditure on the College amounted to Rs. 129,304/- in 1942-43 as compared with Rs. 1,02,852/- in the preceding year.

Maharaja's
College.

217. The results of Degree and Intermediate examinations were as follows:—

Results.

Examination.	Year.	No. appeared.	No. passed.	Percentage.
M. A. (Final).	1942	7	6	85.7
	1943	7	7	100
M. A. (Previous).	1942	8	8	100
	1943	11	8	72.7

M. Sc (Final)	1942	1	1	100
	1943	3	3	100
M. Sc. (Previous)	1942	1	1	100
	1943	5	4	80
B. A.	1942	56	35	62'5
	1943	64	47	73'4
B. Sc.	1942	14	12	85'7
	1943	17	12	70'5
B. Com.	1942	36	32	83'8
	1943	38	36	86'8
Inter. (Arts)	1942	69	50	72'4
	1943	74	58	78'3
Inter. (Science).	1942	53	37	69'8
	1943	63	37	58'7
Inter (Commerce)	1942	41	28	68'3
	1943	43	28	65'1

At the M. Sc. (Final) Examination 1943 of the Agra University, two students of the College stood second and third respectively among the successful candidates. At the Intermediate (Commerce) Examination, 1943, a student of the College topped the list of successful candidates and was awarded a Gold Medal by the Rajputana Board. At the Intermediate (Science) Examination two students obtained distinction in Mathematics. At the Intermediate (Commerce) Examination one student obtained distinction in Banking and Accountancy; two in Steno-typing two in Steno-typing and Book-Keeping and Accountancy.

Private
Colleges.

218. The number of private English Colleges was the same in 1942-43 as in the previous year, but the Birla Inter College, Pilani, was raised to the status of a Degree College in July, 1943; being affiliated with the Agra University. The following table compares the results of that College for the Inter. Examination of 1942 and 1943 :—

Examinations.	Year.	No. appeared.	No. passed.	Percentage
Inter. (Arts)	1942	33	19	56'6
	1943	42	28	66'6
Inter. (Commerce)	1942	42	27	64'3
	1943	51	32	62'7

219. In 1942-43, there was one more High School than in the previous year as the Government A-V. Middle School, Dausa, was raised to a High School and class IX opened in July, 1943. They were as follows:—

<i>Name of High School.</i>	<i>State, Thikana or Private.</i>
1. Maharaja's High School, Jaipur.	State.
2. Darbar High School, Jaipur.	"
3. Maharaja's Girls' High School, Jaipur.	"
4. Man Nobles' School, Goner.	"
5. Government High School, Dausa.	"
6. Jai Singh High School, Khetri.	Thikana.
7. Sri Kalyan High School, Sikar.	"
8. A-V. High School, Jobner.	"
9. Parcek Pathshala High School, Jaipur.	Private.
10. Scottish Mission High School Jaipur.	"
11. Birla High School, Pilani.	"
12. Chirawa High School, Chirawa.	"
13. Seth G. B. Podar High School, Nawalgarh.	"
14. Seth G. R. Chamaria High School, Fatehpur.	"

220. The following table compares the results of various High Schools in the State for the High School Examinations of 1943:—

<i>Name of High School.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. appeared.</i>	<i>No. passed.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Maharaja's High School, Jaipur	1942	145	115	79.3
	1943	129	95	73
Darbar High School, Jaipur	1942	47	25	53.2
	1943	59	41	70
Mah. Girls' High School,	1942	7	5	71.4
	1943	9	8	88.8
Man Nobles' School, Goner.	1942	4	4	100
	1943	2	2	100
Scottish Mission High School, Jaipur.	1942	22	19	86.3
	1943	15	12	80
Parcek Pathshala High School, Jaipur.	1942	22	19	86.3
	1943	17	11	64
Jai Singh High School, Khetri.	1942	26	22	84.6
	1943	37	22	59.4

A-V. High School,	1942	13	7	53'8
Jobner.	1943	16	11	68'7
Sri Kalyan High School,	1942	16	10	62'5
Bikar.	1943	21	17	80'9
Birha High School, Pilani.	1942	48	35	72'9
	1943	33	24	72'7
Chirawa High School,	1942	28	24	85'7
Chirawa.	1943	21	12	57'1
Seth G. B. Podar High	1942	53	42	79'2
School, Nawalgarh.	1943	59	37	62'6
Seth G. R. Chamarla High	1942			
School, Fatehpur.	1943	9	9	100

Man
Nobles'
School,
Goner.

221. In 1942-43, the enrolment of the school was 66 as compared with 64 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the school amounted to Rs. 30,276/- as against Rs. 23,740/- in 1941-42. Two candidates were sent up for the High School Examination, 1943, and 2 passed; the corresponding figures for the 1942 examination being 4 and 4 respectively. In the Jaipur A-V.Middle Examination, 1943, 3 candidates passed out of 5 sent up, as compared with 2 and 3 respectively in 1942.

Govern-
ment
Sanskrit
College,
Jaipur.

222. The following figures compare the enrolment and expenditure in 1941-42 and 1942-43 :—

Year.	Enrolment.	Expenditure.
1941-42	440	Rs. 30,611/-
1942-43	440	Rs. 33,784/-

Govern-
ment
Schools for
Girls.

223. The number of Government schools for girls and the number of scholars on their rolls were as under :—

Institutions.	1941-42,		1942-43	
	No. of in-stitutions.	No. of scholars.	No. of in-stitutions.	No. of scholars.
Normal School.	1	6	1	5
Secondary Schools.	2	360	5	749
Primary Schools.	24	1,118	32	1,248
TOTAL	27	1,484	38	2,002

224. In 1942-43, five women were under training in the Government Normal School for women, Jaipur, as against six in the previous year. A trained, graduate (B.A., B.T.) was appointed Headmistress of the School in place of an Inter. O.T.

Government
Normal
School for
Women.

225. The number of Government schools of different types in the Districts and their enrolment were as under:—

Government
School
in the districts.

Year.	Sec. A.V. schools for boys.	Primary A.V. school for boys.	Sec. Vernacular schools for boys.	Primary Ver. schools for boys.	Sec. Vernacular schools for girls.	Primary Ver. schools for girls.	Sanskrit Pathshalas.	Training Schools for men.	Total No. of schools.	Total No. of scholars
1941-42	4	...	26	210	...	20	1	1	261	18,847
1942-43	13	...	27	244	1	21	1	1	308	22,179

226. Thirteen teachers from Government, 5 from Thikanas and 10 from private schools, who were under P.T.C. training at Paota in the session 1941-42 resumed duty in their respective schools after completing the above training course.

Training of
Teachers.

227. Nineteen teachers and candidates were admitted to the A.V.T.C. class of the Normal and Training School, Jaipur, in July, 1943 and 30 teachers to the V.T.C. class. The number of teachers admitted to the P.T.C. class at Paota in July, 1943, was 32.

228. The following table compares the results of the Normal and Training School, Jaipur, and Central

Training School, Paota, for the Departmental Examinations, 1943:—

Institution.	Examina- tions.	No. appeared.	No. passed.	Percen- tage.
Normal and Training School, Jaipur.	Four refresher courses were held.			
Central Training School, Paota.	P.T.O.	28	28	100%

The total expenditure incurred by Government on Training Schools amounted to Rs. 24,006/- in 1942-43, as compared with Rs. 17,923/- in 1941-42.

Proportion
of trained
teachers.

229. The following table shows the number and proportion of trained teachers in the different kinds of institutions under Government and private management.

Schools.	Total No. of teachers.	No. of trained teachers.	Percen- tage.
High Schools for Boys.			
Government.	87	47	54
Private.	170	89	52.3
High Schools for Girls.			
Government.	15	9	60
Private.	...	...	...
Other A.V. Schools for Boys.			
Government.	217	116	53.5
Private.	503	96	19
Other A.V. Schools for Girls.			
Government.	...	...	...
Private.	16	9	56.2
Vernacular Schools for Boys.			
Government.	753	493	65.2
Private.	339	81	24
Vernacular Schools for Girls.			
Government.	72	27	37.5
Private.	13	3	26

230. The total Government expenditure on grant-in aid given to private institutions amounted to Rs. 41,267/- in 1942-43, as compared with Rs. 23,821/- in the preceding year.

Grant-in-aid.

231. In 1931 there were in the Jaipur State 93,339 (87,834 males and 5,305 females) literate persons of all ages. Their number rose to 162,243 (149,938 males and 12,305 females) in 1941. There was thus an increase of 68,904 in the number of literates during the decade 1931-41. In terms of percentage, the number of male literates increased by 71%, that of female literates by 124% and the total number by 74% over the figures of 1931. But this increase of 68,904 was net increase. The death rate among literates of all ages in a decade was about 23%. The actual number of literates produced was 94,801 as against 31,605 only, produced during the previous decade 1921-31.

Progress of
Literacy
during the
decade
1931-41.

232. The Census taken this year revealed that there had been a fall in numbers from 7,395 in 1941-42 to 7,021 in 1942-43. This was due to the following reasons:—

Scouting.

- (a) The rapid expansion of education in the State disorganised many troops and packs, as Scouters were transferred at short notice leaving no trained Scouter in many troops and packs which had to be closed.
- (b) The new policy adopted by Government towards rural development work in the State resulted in the closing of 34 Scout troops, majority of which were doing very useful work in the villages.
- (c) The effects of the set-back which was received as a result of abolition of Scouting as a practical subject were visible to a greater degree this year.

As a result of this 44 Scout troops, 31 Cub packs had to be closed. Ten new Scout troops, 21 Cub packs

and one Rover crew were registered this year, thus making a total of 87 Scout troops, 245 Cub packs and 17 Rover crews all over the State.

During the year three Cubmasters' training courses and one Scoutmasters' training course were held in which 107 Scouters were trained. Two training Courses for Patrol leaders were held in which 77 Patrol leaders were trained.

The Third State Rover Moot was this year held at Sawai Madhopur, and was attended by many Rover Scouts from majority of the Rover crews. In order to ensure better working of the Cub packs, three Cub competitions were held this year.

The Association was given a piece of land measuring 26 bighas near the Durgapura Railway station for making a permanent camping centre of the Association which, after its development, will go a long way in improving the efficiency of the Movement in the State.

The Association as usual rendered useful services in practically all big fairs held in the State.

Physical Education. 233. During the period under review the work of Physical Education was carried on as usual. The classes at both the training schools (Jaipur and Poota) were conducted by trained teachers and supervised by the Superintendent, Physical Education. An important feature was the acquisition of a large plot of land to serve as play grounds for City Schools, and the introduction of Regional Tournaments which were held at dozen places.

Physical Efficiency tests of the A.V. Middle and Vernacular Middle Schools were held at Jaipur, Sikar,

Nawalgarh, Pilani and Khotri. There was a marked improvement in the standards.

PUBLIC
UTILITY etc

The work of Junior Red Cross was continued in all the High, A.V. Middle, Vernacular Middle and selected Vernacular Primary Schools. Junior Red Cross included as an item of competition in the Regional Tournaments gave great impetus to this useful activity.

The Maharani Gayatri Devi Girls' School

234. This is a new institution which owes its advent to the keen interest of Her Highness Shree Maharani Gayatri Deviji, in the education and uplift of the daughters of the State and is associated with her honoured name. Meant for catering particularly for the needs of the children of Sardars and high officials, the Maharani Gayatri Devi Girls' School was formally declared open on the 4th July, 1943, by Her Highness and started functioning on the 12th August, 1943.

235. Miss L. G. Lutter worked as Headmistress. Personnel.

236. The expenditure during the months of July and August, 1943, for which months in the year the school functioned amounted to Rs. 4,901/6/6. Expenditure.

(iii) *The Public Library.*

237. The Maharaja's Public Library, Jaipur, was managed by a Committee consisting of the following:—

1. Rai Sahab Pundit Suraj Narain Sharma, M.A., President.
2. Mr. Ganga Saran Mathur, B. Com., who also worked as Librarian. Secretary.
3. Rev. H. E. Bailie, M.A.

4. Mr. K. L. Varma, M.A.
5. Mr J. M. Ghose, M.A.
6. Raj Guru Pt Gopi Nath Dravid,
M.A., LL.B
7. Motulvi Mohd. Baga.
8. M. M. Pt. Girdhar Sharma.
9. Babu Bimola Charan Chatterji,
B.A., LL.B. *(Representative M.B.)*
10. Lala Inder Lal Shastri,
Vidyalankar. *(Representative C. A. Board)*

238. Mr. W. Owens, Director of Education, worked as the Controlling Officer, Public Library, and was later relieved of his duties by Rai Sahib Pt. Suraj Narain Sharma, M.A., who worked as President and Controlling Officer of the Library.

Members. 239. The number of subscribers on rolls on 31st August, 1942, was 98 and an equal number of subscribers was enrolled newly during the year. The number of subscribers on the roll at the end of the year was 196.

Subscription. 240. Subscriptions collected during the year amounted to Rs. 486/4/- averaging Rs. 47/- a month, as compared with Rs. 355/- averaging Rs. 30/- a month in the previous year. The collections were largest of all the previous years.

Books and publications. 241. The total number of books in the Library at the end of the year was 24,712. Of those 981 books were newly added as against 57 in the previous year. Among the publications added to the Library, 888 were purchased and 93 were received as presents. The Library received 94 periodicals as against 17 in the previous year.

242. The number of visits paid by subscribers and non-subscribers was 56,271 as compared to 37,812 in the previous year.

Use of the
Library
by the
Public.

243. During the year under report the Government gave a special liberal grant of Rs. 2,000/- for books and Rs. 1,000 for periodicals in addition to the annual grant of Rs. 400/-.

Liberal
Grant.

(iv) *Boy Scouts Association*

244. The year was a difficult one and the out door activities of the Association were to some extent affected by war conditions.

General.

245. Sixteen acres of land near the Durgapura village were acquired for a permanent camping and training centre of the Association. This land was given over by the Jaipur Government free of charge. The Jaipur State Association is now one of the very few Scout Associations in India which possess such camping and training centres.

Permanent
Camping
Centre.

246. Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Prime Minister, presided over the public session of the State Scout Council, held on the 23rd July, 1943. The two elder Maharaj Kumars, also visited the Headquarters on the same day. Rao Bahadur G. T. J. Thaddeus, B.A., D.C.O., Ak. L., General Secretary of the Boy Scouts Association in India, also visited the Headquarters in October, 1942.

Visitors.

247. The seventh annual general meeting of the State Scout Council was this year held on the 23rd January, 1943. It was held in two sessions, viz., the

The State
Scout
Council,

public public session, which was presided over by Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza Ismail, Prime Minister, and the business session, which was presided over by Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, M.A.

248. A new Executive Committee was elected which carried on the work of the Association till the end of the year under review.

(v) *The Museum.*

Personnel. 249. B. Hanuman Prasad Vaish, B.A., worked as Curator and Mr. K. K. Mukerji, D.P.D. in Arts (London), as Controlling Officer of the Jaipur Museum during the year.

Working Hours. 250. Although the year the Museum was kept open from 7-30 A.M. to half an hour before sun-set (Local Time); except on Sundays when it was closed at 10 A.M. and re-opened at 3 P.M. During the interval on Sundays one of the jamadars was on duty to take round any State guest or tourist who happened to come that hour round the galleries. On Fridays, the Museum was closed for males at 12-noon; after which the usual practice of making the Purdah arrangement for the purdanasabin ladies was followed till the closing time. The ladies were shown round by female attendants.

Re-organisation and improvement of the Museum. 251. Show cases were re-arranged in an elaborate form. A new case containing old mythological metal figures, was added to the Metal Room. The Cental Room was also made more interesting. Repairing and repainting of the fresco paintings was completed.

Visitors. 252. The number of visitors in general rose to about 2½ lakhs, bringing a daily average of about 700

per day. On the Teej Fare day alone, the number of visitors was about 16,000.

253. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 9,122/13/6. Expenditure.

(vi) *Public Health Department*

254. During the year under report the Jaipur Government decided to separate the Public Health work from the Medical Department and place it under an independent officer dealing directly with the Minister-in-Charge in Council. Consequently a separate Public Health Department was created from the 2nd February, 1943, and it was placed under Dr. S. N. Consul, B.Sc. M.B., B.S. (Luck), D.P.H., F.R.I.P.H. (Lond), who assumed charge as Director of the Public Health from the 5th February, 1943. Introductory Remarks.

255. The following additions and changes to the Department were made:— Reorganisation.

1. A whole-time Medical Officer of Health was engaged to look after the sanitation of the city.
2. Posts of two District Medical Officers of Health were created at Jhunjhunu and Gangapur.
3. The Pathological and Central State Laboratory was placed under the Director of Public Health. One of the State Chemists was designated as Public Analyst and the post of Assistant Bacteriologist was created.

4. The following sanitary staff was added for district services:—

Asst. Health Officers.	2.
Sanitary Inspectors.	6.
Vaccinators.	4.

- 5 For effective control of outbreaks of epidemic diseases and treatment of cases the Isolation Hospital better known as Lazaretto and Isolation Hospital was placed under the Director of Public Health.
6. A central office with its head clerk, accountant and other clerks was instituted to carry on the administration and control of the Department

256. During the year under report the record of vital statistics both of the city as well as of the district stood as below:—

Jaipur City	1942-43.	1941-42
Births	3,968	5,192
Deaths	6,101	5,184

257 The birth rate of the city was 21·98 and death rate was 33·81 per 1 000 of the population against 28·76 and 28·44 respectively in 1941-42. The total number of deaths under 1 year of age was 1,958 and 1 to 5 years was 1,400 against 1,771 and 849 respectively during 1941-42. The deaths exceeded births and this was partly due to the fact that of system of notification of births being defective, most of the births remained unregistered.

Districts:

The figures of the district were as under:—

	1942-43.	1941-42.
Births	10,800	14,895
Deaths	7,313	6,634

258. The recording of accurate vital statistics is very important and necessary as it represents the balance sheet of the life of communities in the State. In order to systematise regular recording of vital statistics throughout, the Director of Public Health framed rules and regulations for compulsory registration of births and deaths which were under the consideration of the Government.

Compul-
sary regis-
tration of
births and
deaths.

259. The statement of the notifiable diseases which were reported during the year by the various Medical Officers in the State is given below:—

Epidemics.

<i>Diseases.</i>	1942-43.				1941-42.			
	<i>City</i>		<i>District.</i>		<i>City</i>		<i>District</i>	
	<i>C.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>D.</i>
Plague.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera.	-	-	2	1	-	-	8	5
Smallpox.	293	212	248	6	4	-	42	2
C.S. fever.	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
Enteric group.	55	-	185	4	89	-	136	-
Influenza.	84	16	26	-	21	-	89	-

260. The city was entirely free from Cholera but in the district of Shokhawati there were sporadic outbreaks of cholera in Bagar town which under prompt action and through the co-operation of the Medical Officer, Roongta Hospital, were checked and prevented from spreading to the surrounding villages.

Cholera
Camp at
Bagar and
scrutiny
camp at
Sodalya on
Ajmer
Road.

261. On the occasion of Khwaja Fair at Ajmer, report of the outbreak of cholera at Ajmer was received. To prevent the outbreak in Jaipur city the following measures were adopted:

1. Scrutiny camp under a Medical Officer with Sanitary Inspector and other assistants was instituted at Sodhlya, on Ajmer road, to examine the passengers in lorries.
2. Railway trains were attended at the Jaipur Railway station for a satisfactory health report.
3. Hotels were visited for passengers from Ajmer. The camp was kept from 15th July to 19th July.

The following is the statement of work:—

Total number of lorries examined	6
Total number of persons examined	117
Total number of hotels examined	6
Total number of passengers inoculated	78
The arrangements proved useful.	

The statistical figures of preventive work throughout the year were as follows:—

T.A.B inoculations	15
Cholera inoculations	1,448
House disinfections	10
Well disinfections	2,686 approximately.

Small-pox. 262. There was an outbreak of small-pox of moderate intensity which prevailed for some time both in the State as well as in the city. Every attempt was made to keep the small-pox outbreak under control in the city. A band of 24 vaccinators with Sanitary Inspectors and probationers was placed under the Health Officer of the Jaipur Municipality who deputed them in different wards of the city.

263. Posters and hand-bills were freely displayed at important situations and distributed to the public. Special talks on the utility of vaccination as a preventive measure against small-pox and its dangers were arranged in wards through the Health Officer and the Sanitary staff. To popularise vaccination special grants were sanctioned by the Government to be distributed freely to all those poor people who volunteered themselves for vaccination and their children. Health stalls were instituted on two occasions in the exhibitions held under the Sardar Sabha and Director of Industries and Commerce.

264. As the timely vaccination of the unprotected children was the best preventive measure against small-pox, a Vaccination Act was drafted and submitted to the Government which approved and promulgated it through the Jaipur Gazette

The Vaccin-
ation Act.

265. The following is the statement of vaccination work during the year under report:—

Total number of vaccination operations.	1,04,217
Total number of persons vaccinated.	1,03,316
Total number of primary vaccinations.	94,231
Total number of primary and secondary successful vaccinations.	77,713
Total number of re-vaccinations	6,183

266. The expenditure of the Department for vaccination was Rs. 24,671-6-6 as against Rs. 21,118-10-0 in 1941-42.

267. It had been noticed that Diphtheria was extracting a certain amount of toll and with a view to control its incidence it was classed as a notifiable disease.

Diphtheria.

**PUBLIC
UTILITY etc.**

**Dangerous
Disease
Control
Order.**

268. Suggestions for enactment of a dangerous disease control order were also made to the Government so that infectious diseases could be controlled, checked and prevented from spreading.

**Sanitation
and
Health.**

269. The health of the city during the year under report could not be said to be satisfactory in view of the high death rate as compared to low birth rate. Further the mortality figures amongst the children were high.

270. The sanitation of the city was closely attended to by Public Health Department. With the presence of a whole time Health Officer in the Municipality, it is hoped that the conditions will improve.

**The work
of the
Labora-
tories.**

271. The department maintained the laboratory for chemical and medico-legal work, and the Central State Laboratory for water analysis and chemical examinations of fats and minerals. Besides this it also undertook the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations.

The Bacterio Medico-Legal Laboratory.

272. The charge of the Laboratory was held by Dr. S. N. Consul who acted as the Pathologist and Chemical Examiner in addition to his duties as Director of Public Health.

273. The statistics of the Laboratory work were as follows:—

Clinical examinations done at		
Lady Willingdon Hospital, ...		12,348
Medico-legal Examinations ...		383
TOTAL ...		12,731

274. The medico-legal articles received in judicial cases from different departments consisted of clothes and garments of all kinds, weapons of injury of different kinds, fire-arms, viscera, herbs and drugs and soiled earth etc. The articles were chiefly examined for blood and seminal stains and poisons of different kinds. The common poisons detected were those of opium, dhatura, arsenic, strychnine, alcohol and Indian hemp etc.

The Central State Laboratory.

275. The total number of samples examined during the year under report were 1,013 as per details below :—

Nature.				No. of samples.
Water	...	...	...	536
Ghee	...	...	...	15
Oils	...	...	...	3
Milk	...	...	...	415
Minerals	} etc. Bitterns ...	...	...	16
Liquors				
Opium				
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	29

276. The number of selected pharmaceutical preparations was 90 and the quantity manufactured was 6,500 lbs. as against 117 preparations with 11,000 lbs. in quantity during the last year.

277. The Government during the year under report sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,000/- for selected preparations on account of exigencies of the war.

278. The year opened with 37 patients and closed with 48 at the end of the year. The total number patients treated indoors were 686. The principal

The Isolation Hospital.

types of cases that were treated fell into the following categories of diseases:—

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diphtheria	...	...	...	6
Small-pox	...	...	...	16
Cholera	...	...	...	nil
Measles	...	...	...	2
Gastro Enteritis	...	...	...	7
Leprosy	...	...	...	63

SPECIFIC DISEASES.

Syphilis	...	...	...	136
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	4
T. B. lungs	...	...	...	86

Out of 686 cases 260 cases were cured.
165 cases were relieved,
138 cases were otherwise
82 showed no improvement and
25 cases proved fatal.
16 remained under treatment.

There being no scope for operational work, only 4 minor operations were done. The percentage of death on the daily average strength and on admissions was 2.1 and 3.5% respectively.

Anti-rabies
centre.

279. The Hospital runs an outdoor section for injections, tuberculosis and leprotic cases who are not admitted in the Hospital. The cases treated numbered 643. Thirty-nine injections of Sodium morrhuate and 80 of Hydnocroel were given to the out-patients. Prophylactic inoculations against cholera, small-pox and diphtheria were undertaken. Supply of anti-diphtheria serum was given free to poor and destitute sufferers. The Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000/- to furnish the Hospital as it was poorly equipped.

280. A scheme for extending the child-welfare and maternity work both in the city and the districts was sanctioned by the Government. The scheme provided six centres in the city and five in the districts at Jhunjhunu, Neem-ka-Thana, Gangapur, Hindaun and Dausa, where competent medical help under experienced hands was not available.

Child
Welfare and
Maternity
Work.

Conclusion

281. The members of the staff under Director of Public Health worked satisfactorily. The Director of Public Health, apart from other reports as already mentioned, submitted two further technical reports regarding programme of rural uplift and thus could only do spade work in the general organisation of the Public Health services.

282. The total expenditure of the Department for the year under report was Rs. 63,202/4/- against Rs. 45,712/7/3 in 1941-42.

Expendi-
ture.

283. Major-General P. S. Mills, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., M.R.C.P., C.I.E., I.M.S., Director of Medical Services, held charge of the department from the beginning of the year till 27th April, 1943. From 28th April, 1943, he proceeded on leave preparatory to relinquishing service. Dr. W. Nazareth, M.B., B.S., Assistant to the Director of Medical Services, officiated for the Director of Medical Services from 28th April, 1943, to 17th June, 1943. On 18th June, 1943, Dr. J. F. Robinson, M.D., F.R.C.S. E., F.A.C.S., took over charge of the department as Director of Medical Services.

Director of
Medical
Services.

284. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries working during the year was 57. This number includes 14 dispensaries maintained by Thikanas and

Medical
Relief.

private individuals under the supervision of the Director of Medical Services. Of the 57 hospitals and dispensaries, 13 were in Jaipur City and 44 in the districts. Sub-joined are the details of medical relief afforded by these institutions :—

	1941-42.	1942-43.
Out-patients treated	7,65,945	8,31,290
In-patients „	15,873	14,991
Operations performed	1,146	30,642
Examinations done for post-mortem and injuries	2,900	2,865
Bacteriological, pathological and chemical examinations for medico-legal and other purposes.	15,961	12,731

Expendi-
ture.

285. The total expenditure on medical relief in 1942-43, aggregated to Rs. 6,25,254/- as compared with Rs. 4,89,335/- excluding Lansdowne Military Hospital and Palace Dispensary in 1941-42. The expenditure on the State Medical Institutions for St. 1999 (1942-43) was Rs. 5,37,615/- including Sambhar Shamlat Dispensary and Police Hospital and Railway Dispensary (not including Lansdowne Military Hospital).

Lady Willingdon Hospital

Main Ins-
titutions
in the City.

286. This hospital which was under construction was practically complete and was opened to receive patients from 15th October, 1942. The building is modern to the core and has all the auxiliary services, such as constant hot and cold water supply, supply of high pressure steam for sterilization, air-conditioned operation theatres, a well-equipped laboratory etc.

287. The Radiology Section is provided with diagnostic sets, deep therapy unit etc. The authorised number of beds in the hospital is 383 which includes

12 Cottage Wards and 32 Cubicles. Except the Lazar House cases and infectious diseases and chronic cases all in-patients were transferred to the Lady Willingdon Hospital from the old Mayo Hospital. Part of the old Mayo Hospital was turned into the Lazaretto and Isolation Hospital with a reduced maximum bed accommodation of 150 in-patients, and remained under the charge of the Director of Public Health. The work done in the Lady Willingdon Hospital is given below :—

Samvat.	No of out- patients treated	No of in- patients treated.	Operations performed.	Daily average of in-patients according to calendar year.
1998	78,039	7,738	4,458	415'89
1999	64,566	6,083	4,657	464'00

288. The highest number of in-patients recorded in the year 1943 was 604.

State Zenana Hospital

289. The following statistics for the current and preceding year give an idea of the progress of work in this hospital. The highest number of in-patients recorded on the year 1943 was 211 on 14-10-1943 against regular accommodation for 106 beds :—

Sambat.	No. of new in-patients.	No. of new and old out- patients.	Operations performed.
1998	3,222	79,090	734
1999	3,588	71,802	747

290. One thousand one hundred seventy persons were treated at the Anti-rabic Treatment Centres both at

Anti-rabic
Treatment
Centre,

PUBLIC UTILITY etc Jaipur and the following 5 sub-centres in the Mayo Hon. districts:—
 pitul.

Sikar, Jhunjhunn, Nim-ka-thana, Sambhar and Chirawa.

King
 George V
 Silver
 Jubilee
 Tubercul-
 osis Sana-
 torium.

291. The King George V Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Sanatorium was opened in the month of September, 1943. As it is exclusively a paying institution, rent is charged at the rate of Re 1/- per day, per cottage. There are 20 separate and self-contained cottages, each accommodating one patient. But as an experimental measure 10 beds were made available in the opening year under review. The sanatorium was kept open throughout the year. Although cases of lung tuberculosis were most predominant, other types of tuberculous diseases were also treated.

292. Out-patients were treated in the administration block of the sanatorium. But with a view to affording better facilities to the out-patients a site was selected outside the Sanganer Gate in the city for the construction of a Tuberculosis Clinic. On completion of the work the clinic will be removed to its own building.

293. The total attendance of out patients in the year under review was 15,158 as against 7,755 in the preceding year.

294. Samples of water were examined by the State Laboratory to control the various water purification plants. A few samples of water were also analysed to advise on water supplies and also to determine the suitability of well-water for human consumption.

295. Preliminary investigations were carried out to study the important question of the utilisation of 'bitterns' from Sambhar Lake.

296. A detailed report from an engineering chemical point of view was submitted, in May 1943.

297. The useful work of manufacturing pharmaceutical preparations, as initiated in 1934, was continued during the year with much benefit to the department. The number of pharmaceutical preparations undertaken was 90, and the quantity of the preparations manufactured was about 6,500 pounds. There was decrease in production and this was due partly to curtailment of some drugs as a war measure, and partly due to difficulty in getting raw materials. The demand for injectional solutions etc. for use in the Lady Willingdon Hospital etc. was satisfactorily met.

298. The training of probationer nurses and dais was carried out at the State Zenana Hospital and of probationer compounders at the Lady Willingdon Hospital. General.

299. The system of regular medical examination of school children twice a year both in Jaipur City and the Districts was also continued.

300. A dispensary was maintained at Lawa which was financed by the Lawa Chiefship but was run under the supervision of the State Medical Department, Jaipur. The statistics of this dispensary are given below:—

No. of out-patients treated.

2,744

Expenditure incurred.

Rs. 977/14/—

(vii) *State Veterinary Department.*

301. Mr. J. Chowdhari, G. B. V. C., continued to be State Veterinary Officer. The work done is tabulated below:—

	1942-43.
Total number of cases treated.	3,479
Operations performed.	173

Mounted Police Unit.

302. Seventy-one animals were examined and certified against 68 for 1941-42.

Equino.	1
Bovines.	4
Camels.	66

Municipal Board.

303. Thirty-seven animals were examined and opinion expressed as to their fitness or otherwise for ply in hackney carriage against 43 for 1941-42.

Private Animals

304. Bovines 9 were examined. Medico-legal-cases attended were 39 against 36 for 1941-42.

Only one Post-Mortem was performed against 6 for 1941-42.

305. The number of villages involved in different affections were as under:—

Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	1
Foot and Mouth Disease	3
Pleuro Pneumonia Contagiosa (Goats)	7

306. The following is the statement of expenditure in 1942-43

Expenditure in Jharshahi.	Rs. 8,607-8-9
Loss.	Rs 200-0-0
(Debitable to Military being the proportionate pay & allowance of S. V. O.)	Rs 8,407-8-9
Expenditure in Kaldar	Rs. 2,764-8-0

307. Rs. 2,764-8-0 Kaidar were spent during the year against Rs. 2,294-12-9 Kaidar for 1941-42.

(viii) *Charity Department.*

308. Pandit Pratap Narain worked as Superintendent of the Charity Department. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,78,427-0-6 as against Rs. 3,14,846-13-3 of the last year. This was due to increase in the cost of 'Bhog' etc. as a result of war conditions, for which Government made adequate allowances.

309. The Gatsabala and Anath Ashram continued to receive liberal grants from the Department.

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CHAPTER VI.—CONSTITUTIONAL AND CIVIC REFORMS

(i) *Constitutional Reforms.*

Constitu-
tional
Reforms.

310. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur appointed, in October, 1942, a Committee to advise and make recommendations on the introduction of constitutional reforms in the State.

311. Following are important excerpts from the Government Order:

"The last ten years have witnessed a quickening in the political life of the State and a rapid growth in the political consciousness of the people and in their interest in public affairs. His Highness the Maharaja welcomes this development, and it is his earnest desire that the co-operation of the people should be utilised to the full in the solution of the varied problems which confront the administration.

"The Government of Jaipur constituted in the year 1939 a Central Advisory Board with the object of ascertaining the views of the people through their representatives on all matters of public interest or importance. His Highness' Government now consider that the time has come for a further advance in that direction so that the people of the State may be more intimately associated in the work of government.

"With this object in view the Government have decided to appoint a Special Committee to examine the whole question of Constitutional Reforms in Jaipur. The Committee is requested to formulate, having due regard to the past history of the State, the present state of education and public spirit, the growing political consciousness of the people and other relevant factors, comprehensive proposals in order to secure the steady and harmonious constitutional progress of State from the point of view of all interests concerned."

Following was the personnel of the Committee appointed:—

—
Personnel
of the
Committee.

Chairman

RAJASEVASAKTA S. HIRIANNATYA, M.A., B.L.

Official Members

1. KHAN SAHIB M. ALTAF AHMAD KHERIE.
2. THE LAW SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Non-official Members

3. THAKUR DEVI SINGHI OF CHOMU.
4. RAJA SARDAR SINGHI BAHADUR OF KHETRI.
5. THAKUR KUSHAL SINGHI OF GEELGARH.
6. MR. CHIRANJI LAL AGRAWAL, M.A., LL. B.
7. MAULVI HAMIDULLAH KHAN.
8. MR. KARPOOR CHANDRA PATNI.
9. MR. NEMI CHAND KASLIWAL, M.A., LL.B.
10. SETH RAMNATH PODAR.
11. MR. SHAH ALIMUDDIN AHMAD, M.A., LL.B.
12. SETH SURAJ BUKSH GHITYA.
13. MR. TIKARAM PALIWAL, B.A., LL.B.
14. MR. VIDHYADHAR KUMHARI, B.A., LL.B.

Secretary

MR. K. ISWARA DUTT

312. On the 23rd January, 1943, the Government nominated the following gentlemen as additional members of the Constitutional Reforms Committee:—

1. SETH BALDEO DAS BAJORIA.
2. CAPTAIN CHIMAN SINGH, SARDAR BAHADUR, O.B.I., LD.S.M.
3. MR. LAXMI NARAIN YADAVA, B.A., LL.B.
4. MR. SYED HASAN MUSTABA, M.A., LL.B.

313. Thakur Surendra Singhji of Khachariaawas was nominated as a member of the Constitutional Reforms Committee in place of Thakur Devi Singhji of Chomu, resigned.

314. The Committee began its work on the 4th November, 1942, and concluded its sittings on 2nd of April, 1943. The Committee decided first to elicit public opinion, on the questions referred to it, by the issue of a questionnaire and by inviting the oral evidence of representative spokesmen of different communities and interests in the State. It received 1,037 written replies containing the signatures of 3,273 persons and out of 56 persons, who were invited to give evidence, 32 gentlemen responded and appeared before the Committee. Information was also obtained from various departments of Government.

315. At the conclusion of the oral evidence, and with all the other information in their possession, the Committee met on thirteen days and discussed with great care all the questions involved in, and preparatory to, the framing of a new Constitution.

316. On the 12th April, the Chairman submitted the Report of the Committee embodying its conclusions on all the points referred to it. While six of the members, "for no apparent reason", did not attend the concluding sittings held on the 31st March, and 1st and 2nd April, 1943, for the consideration and adoption of the draft report, remaining thirteen members signed the Report.

317. The main recommendations of the Committee comprised—

- (1) the principle of an elected majority in the Legislative Council and its size,
- (2) the conferment of full powers—Legislative, Financial and Deliberative—on the Council, and
- (3) the introduction of a popular element into the Executive Council.

(ii) *Civic Reforms* .

Changes in
Personnel

318. The previous Chairman Mr. Hoey vacated the office, and Sardar Bahadur Sir Teja Singh Malik, K.T., O.I.E., entered upon his duties as Chairman, Municipal Board from 1-9-42.

319. The vacancy caused by the death of Moulvi Marghoob Ahmed, remained unfilled.

320. Thakur Jai Singh, City Superintendent of Police, was nominated, ex-officio, member of the Municipal Board.

321. Thakur Kalyan Singh, the Executive Officer, resigned his office and Kanwar Ram Singh took charge as the Executive Officer from 9-1-43.

322. The posts of Municipal Engineer and Municipal Health Officer were sanctioned and Mr. N. Krishna Iyengar and Dr. R. S. Bhatnagar, respectively, were appointed on these posts.

323. The strength of the Board remained the same as in the last year. Out of the 30 members 15 were elected and 15 nominated. The term of the existing Board was extended till the new Board was elected under the New Municipal Act. The work of preparing the voters' list for the various wards was also carried on.

Constitution of the
Municipal
Board.

324. In all 15 meetings of the Board were held during the year under report in which 547 resolutions were passed.

325. Six sub-committees of the Board as provided in bye-law No. 5 (i) consisting of five members each were appointed and continued to function during the year under report.

Municipal
Boundary.

326. There was practically no change in the Municipal limits except that Purana Ghat was transferred from the Municipal Board to Tehsil Sawai Jaipur and back again.

Population.

327. The population as per Census figures of 1941 was 1,75,810 but in the last 2 years there was influx of people from outside, owing to war conditions, and it amounted to some thousands.

Byelaws &
Rules.

328. The following rules were introduced:—

1. Rules regulating construction, re-construction, repairs and alteration of latrines.
2. Byelaws for the registration and licensing of rickshaws within the Jaipur Municipality.

The following were under consideration:—

1. Draft Rules for the segregation of dancing girls and for the regulation of their residence.
2. Amendment to section 127 of the Municipal Act regarding power of the Board to frame byelaws.
3. Draft byelaws prohibiting keeping of she-buffaloes in residential houses.
4. Draft rules regarding duties and powers of sub-committees.
5. Draft rules for the licensing and control of private Medical practitioners.
6. Food adulteration Act.

Road-side
Trees and
Parks.

329. Road-side trees and parks within the Municipal limits were transferred from the Bagayat to the Board in May last. New trees were planted on various roads and parks laid out at important places in the city such as parkotas, chaupers etc.

Vital
Statistics.

330. The number of births and deaths was 5,547 and 4,768 against 5,189 and 4,659 respectively in the previous year. Infantile mortality was 1,856 against 2,159 in the preceding year.

331. The number of licenses issued for Hackney Carriages and bullock carts was 1,305 as against 1,213 in the preceding year yielding an income of Rs. 18,498/- as against Rs. 16,132/- in the previous year.

Hackney
Carriage.

332. The number of cycles registered was 370 and the income including the issue of duplicate tickets amounted to Rs. 3,392/-.

Registration
of
Cycles.

333. Forty-seven hand carts were licensed against 61 in the previous year on payment of Rs. 115/-.

Licensing
of Hand
Carts.

334. The number of animals impounded during the year under report was 2,279. It yielded an income of Rs. 3,608/-. The net saving after deducting the expenditure of Rs. 303/- was Rs. 2,705/-.

Cattle
Pound.

335. The following were some of the important sanitary works carried out during the year under report:—

Sanitation.

1. Construction of roads, sewers, aborigiculture in the Town Improvement Area, and Scheme E at a cost of Rs. 99,668/-.

2. Metalling and paving of Rasta Misar Rajaji at a cost of Rs. 48,360/-.

3. Paving Kundigaron Ka Bhenron Ka Rasta, Chowkri Ghat Darwaza, at a cost of Rs. 39,792/-.

4. Paving of Dhabaiji-ka-Khurra, Chowkri Ramchanderji at a cost of Rs. 15,218/-.

5. Paving of Rajadhiraj Achrol-ka-Rasta, Chowkri Ramchanderji, at a cost of Rs. 4,612/-.

6. Paving Khawasji-ka-Rasta, Chowkri Ramchanderji, at a cost of Rs. 11,818/-.

7. Construction of 'poor men's quarters' outside 'Hida-
ski-Mori' at a cost of Rs. 38,250/-.

8. Construction of a 'Bridge' over 'Gunda' Nullah
Chaura-Rastra at a cost of Rs. 623/-.

9. Construction of sullage water pipe sewer at
'Khazana-walon-ka-Rastra' at a cost of Rs. 9,829/-.

CHAPTER VII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

(i) Justice.

336. The year under review witnessed vast and far-reaching changes in the Constitution and location of courts and there was overhauling of the entire system. The High Court remained the highest tribunal and the final Court of appeal. Hitherto the whole of Jaipur territory was one Sessions Division with three Courts of Session located at Jaipur and vested with the jurisdiction of a District Court for the administration of Civil Justice. With a view to ensuring greater and more effective control and supervision over Subordinate Courts in the interior and to afford greater facilities to litigants, the territory of Jaipur was divided into three Sessions Divisions and a Court of District and Sessions Judge was located at each of three different places as detailed below:—

Judicial
System.

I. JAIPUR DIVISION COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING NIZAMATS:—

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Jaipur, (ii) Amber, (iii) Dause, (iv) Malpura, & (v) Samber. | } | With headquarters at Jaipur. |
|--|---|------------------------------|

NOTE:—For purposes of criminal jurisdiction Tehsil Bairath was put under Nizamat Amber and for Civil purposes it was to remain included in the Torawati Nizamat.

II. SHEIKHAWATI DIVISION COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING NIZAMATS:—

- | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Sheikhwati, (ii) Torawati & (iii) Kot Kasim. | } | With headquarters at Jhunjhunu. |
|--|---|---------------------------------|

III. GANGAPUR DIVISION COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING NIZAMATS:—

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Sawal Madhopur, (ii) Gangapur, and (iii) Hindaun. | } | With headquarters at Gangapur |
|---|---|-------------------------------|

337. To balance the work of the Subordinate Courts the following changes were made:—

(1) To give relief to the District & Sessions Judge of Jaipur in his work which was too heavy for one officer, a Senior Subordinate Judge with the powers of an Additional Sessions Judge was posted at Jaipur. The Subordinate Judge, Jaipur, Amber, Dausa, was invested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge and empowered to hear appeals against the decrees and orders of the Munsifs of Sawai Jaipur, Amber, Dausa and Baudikui.

(2) The post of Munsif, Sheikhawati, was abolished and the work of the Munsif was given over to the Subordinate Judge of Sheikhawati.

(3) The Court of Munsif, Hindaun, was abolished and the Subordinate Judge, Gangapur, was shifted to Hindaun. The Court of Subordinate Judge, Sawai Madhopur, was also linked with the Court of the Sub-Judge of Hindaun, who was thus to hear all civil suits of the cognizance of both a Munsif and a Subordinate Judge in the three Nizamats of Hindaun, Gangapur and Sawai Madhopur. As a temporary measure, the Sub-Judge was to hold Court for 20 days in the month at Hindaun and for the remaining 10 days at Sawai Madhopur. It was further arranged that when a second court building was constructed at Gangapur the Sub-Judge would shift to Gangapur and the Court of Sawai Madhopur would be abolished, the suits being then instituted in the Court at Gangapur.

(4) The Court of Supernumerary Munsif, Jaipur, was kept in abeyance with effect from the 16th November, 1942, as an experimental measure and the

cases pending in that Court were made over to the Munsifs having jurisdiction.

(5) On the retirement of Mr. Sunder Lal, Special Magistrate, Jaipur, the post of Special Magistrate was kept in abeyance and all Railway and Excise cases triable by that Court were ordered to be tried in the respective Nizamats. This post was again revived with effect from the 26th August, 1943, and the cadre of the post was raised from Rs. 200-10-300 to Rs. 250 10-350.

(6) In order to dispose of the cases under the Control Ordinance more expeditiously, a post of special magistrate for the whole State was created for a period of 6 months and Mr. Bhag Chand Soni, a permanent Naib Nazim was appointed on that post and he continued to occupy it till the end of the year under review when the post was abolished. The Magistrate had to go in circuit to each District to try cases.

' 338.' After a few months' working it was found that the District of Kot Kasim could be more conveniently tagged on to Jaipur. Kot Kasim was, therefore, taken out of the Sheikhawati Division and put under the Jaipur Division.

' 339.' To the District & Sessions Judges were delegated certain administrative powers in their respective divisions. They were, therefore, to exercise general control over the Courts subordinate to them. It was made a part of their duty to inspect all their subordinate Judicial Courts at least once a year. The powers to transfer the ministerial staff, to grant privilege leave, emergent leave and leave without pay to all subordinate Officers getting pay not exceeding

Rs. 100/- and to sanction expenditure on contingencies etc. within the Budget figures upto a certain sum, were also given to them.

Personnel.

340. (a) Rai Bahadur Sir Seetla Prasad Bajpeyi, Kt., C.I.E., continued to hold the post of the Chief Justice, High Court, till the 14th September, 1942, and then he was granted six months' privilege leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. Justice Mool Chand Tiwari, Puisne Judge, High Court was appointed Acting Chief Justice, who continued to officiate in that capacity until the 27th July, 1943.

(b) Sir Sanat Kumar Ghose, M.A. (Cantab), I.C.S. (Retired), a former Judge of the Calcutta High Court, was appointed Chief Justice and he took over charge on the 28th July, 1943. Mr. Justice Tiwari then reverted as Puisne Judge, High Court, and remained as such till the end of the year.

(c) Mr. Justice Khan Bahadur Humayun Mirza and Mr. Justice Rai Bahadur G. B. De continued as Puisne Judges of the Court throughout the year.

(d) Pt. Durga Sahai, B.A., LL.B., District & Sessions Judge, Jaipur, worked as Law Secretary to the Jaipur Government, Jaipur, from 1st September to 14th September, 1942, and then he officiated as Puisne Judge, High Court, *vice* Mr. Justice Mool Chand Tiwari upto 27th July, 1943. He then reverted as District & Sessions Judge, Jaipur, and proceeded on leave for the rest of the year.

(e) B. Jaideo Singh Verma, B.A., LL.B., worked as Law Secretary to the Jaipur Government

and then as Member Revenue Board from the 1st September, 1942, upto the end of the year under review.

(f) Consequent on the deputation of B. Jaideo Singh, Munshi Prabhu Dayal Loiwal, B.A., LL.B., Subordinate Judge, was appointed officiating District & Sessions Judge with effect from the 15th September, 1942, and he continued as such throughout the year.

(g) M. Rnp Singh Rathoro, B.A., LL.B., worked as Member, Revenue Board, from the 21st October, 1942, to 31st March, 1943. Pt. Shiv Kishore Tiwari, Subordinate Judge, acted as District & Sessions Judge, Gangapur, in his place with effect from the 16th November, 1942.

(h) M. Jagan Nath Prasad Mathur, B.A. LL B., continued to officiate during the whole year under report as District & Sessions Judge.

(i) M. Sunderlal, Special Magistrate, Jaipur, was granted leave preparatory to retirement with effect from 13th October, 1942, and Syed Ikramul Haq, B.A., LL.B., Munsif, was appointed to act as Special Magistrate, Jaipur, and he continued as such till 12th January, 1943, when the post was kept in abeyance.

(j) A very regretful incident was the murder of M. Mohammad Siddiq Khan, Naib Nazim of Torawati, at Neem-ka-Thana by some unknown assassins while he was sleeping at night between the 31st March and 1st April, 1943.

(k) Maulvi Abdus Salam, M.A., Sub-Judge, Sawai Madhopur, died on the 7th October, 1942, and

— Munshi Ahamad Ali Shah Jafri, M.A., LL.B., was appointed to act for him and later confirmed.

(l) M. Sagar Karan Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Munsif, Dausa, retired from service with effect from the 1st February, 1943.

(m) M. Raj Beharilal, B.A., LL.B., remained on deputation as Assistant Law Secretary from 12th October, 1942, to 25th August, 1943, and was then appointed Special Magistrate, Jaipur, with effect from the 26th August, 1943.

(n) Pt. Ramgopal, B.A., LL.B., was confirmed as Faujdar, Jaipur, with effect from the 22nd July, 1940 and M. Nand Lal Mathur, M.A., LL.B., was confirmed as Sub-Judge from the same date *vice* Pt. Ramgopal.

WORK OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDICIARY

Original Civil Suits.

341. There was a rise in the newly instituted civil suits by 867 from 11,906 in Sambat 1998 to 12,773 during the year under report representing an increase by 7.2 per cent. About 89.40 per cent of these cases related to recovery of money.

342. A slight decrease, *viz.*, by 699 cases, *i.e.*, by 5.3 per cent was noticed in the number of suits decided during the year which came down from 13,110 in Sambat 1998 to 12,411 in Sambat 1999. The number of decided contested cases fell by 726 from 2,527 to 1,801, *i.e.*, by 28.72 per cent. The pending file at the end of the year remained heavier by 1,177 from 3,316 in Sambat 1998 to 4,493 in Sambat 1999, *i.e.*, by 35.49 per cent. About 64.44 per cent (as against 63.53 per cent in the

previous year) of the decisions were in favour of the plaintiffs. The average duration of decided civil suits rose from 69.09 to 72.61 days per suit while average number of adjournments per suit fell from 4.4 to 2.87.

343. The institution of miscellaneous civil cases fell from 3,311 in Sambat 1998 to 2,789 in Sambat 1999, i.e., by 15.76 per cent and decided cases from 3,392 in Sambat 1998 to 2,773 in Sambat 1999, i.e., by 18.24 per cent leaving 68 cases pending.

Miscellaneous
Civil Cases.

344. There was a very slight fall in the institution of execution applications namely by 189 cases from 39,663 in the preceding year to 39,474 during the year under review. The number of decided cases also fell by 1940 from 30,708 in Sambat 1998 to 28,768 in Sambat 1999. The realizations in execution cases increased from Rs. 5,93,492/13/- to Rs. 6,08,760/2/9, i.e., by 2.5 per cent. The number of decrees fully satisfied fell nominally from 1,792 to 1,732.

Execution
of Decrees.

345. There was a marked decrease in the institution of civil appeals which fell from 1,437 to 1,031, i.e., by 28.25 per cent. The number of appeals decided and instituted was, 1,087 and 1,031 though comparing with the last year's figure it fell from 1,536 to 1,087 respectively, i.e., by 29.23 per cent, leaving 264 appeals pending at the close of the year as against 305 at the end of the previous year. Of the appeals decided 84.9 per cent were wholly unsuccessful as against 53.7 per cent in the previous year.

Appeals.

346. The number of regular criminal cases instituted during the year under review fell by 1,498 from 13,001 in Sambat 1998 to 11,503 in Sambat 1999 indicating a decrease of 11.52 per cent. This decrease was found

Subordi-
nate Judi-
ciary.

— both in Police challans and private complaints. The former fell by 1,347 from 7,313 to 5,966 or about 18·41 per cent and the latter by 151 from 5,688 to 5,537 or about 2·6 per cent.

347. A further analysis shows the following appreciable differences in the figures for the year under review when compared with those of the preceding one, *viz.* :—

(a) *An increase in*

1. offences against the State (SS. 112-121) from 2 to 22,
2. offences affecting life (SS. 290 to 297) from 84 to 134,
3. offences regarding insults and annoyance (SS. 494, 496 and 499) from 389 to 712,
4. cases under the preventive provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code from 342 to 377,
5. offences under the Municipal byelaws from 1,948 to 2,418,
6. offences under the Defence of India Act from 20 to 331.

(b) *A decrease in*

1. offences against the public tranquility (SS. 152-150) from 1,601 to 714,
2. offences by or relating to public servants (SS. 151-160) from 32 to 4,
3. offences against public justice (SS. 182-220) from 130 to 53,
4. offences relating to coins (SS. 222-234) from 7 to 1,
5. offences under the Excise Act from 179 to 63,
6. bigamy cases (SS. 489 & 485) from 19 to 12.

348. The number of criminal cases disposed of fell from 13,769 to 10,561 or about 23·29 per cent. The fall was noticed in the Courts of Assistant Sessions Judges, District Magistrates, and 1st Class Magistrates. The number of decided cases in the Court of third class Magistrates had nearly doubled from 1,495 in Sambat 1998 to 2,849 in Sambat 1999. The total pending file at the end of the year under review was

3,647 as against 2,705, *i.e.*, heavier by 942. The average duration of cases in the Courts of Sessions increased from 82·48 in the previous year to 86·53 in the year under review and that in the Magistrate's Courts from 51·69 in Sambat 1998 to 52·80 days per decided case in Sambat 1999.

349. The number of complaints dismissed summarily under section 195 Jaipur Criminal Procedure Code during the year under review went down by 129 from 1,819 to 1,690. Of the total number of persons brought to trial about 21·51 per cent were convicted during the year under review as against 28·5 per cent last year.

350. The number of miscellaneous criminal cases instituted increased from 823 in the previous year to 1,389 in the year under review and disposals from 795 in Sambat 1998 to 1,302 in Sambat 1999 leaving 188 cases pending.

Criminal
Cases.

351. The number of criminal appeals filed in those Courts fell from 1,284 to 959 or by 25·31 per cent and disposal from 1,336 to 940 or by 29·64 per cent leaving the 19 cases pending. In about 56·06 per cent of the appeals decided the decisions appealed from were upheld.

352. The number of criminal revisions filed in these Courts also decreased from 515 to 417 or by about 19·02 per cent and in disposals from 529 to 433 or by 18·14 per cent. About 53·57 per cent of the revisions disposed of were unsuccessful as against 69·18 per cent last year.

HIGH COURT

353. The number of civil appeals filed in the High Court fell from 590 to 393 or by 33·38 per cent and

Civil
Appeals &
Revision.

disposal from 633 to 547 or by 13.58 per cent leaving the pending files towards the close of the year heavier by 141 cases. Nearly 57.22 per cent of the appeals disposed of as against 54.02 per cent in the previous year were wholly unsuccessful.

354. The number of civil revisions disposed of by the High Court fell by 6, i.e., from 50 in Sambat 1998 to 44 in the year under review.

Criminal
Appeals
and Revi-
sions.

355. The number of criminal appeals filed fell from 129 in Sambat 1998 to 75 in Sambat 1999 and in disposal from 112 in Sambat 1998 to 94 during the year under review leaving the pending files lighter by 19 cases.

356. The number of criminal revisions to the High Court decreased from 334 to 272 and disposal from 357 in Sambat 1998 to 278 during the year under review, leaving the pending files lighter by 6 towards the close of the year.

357. About 56.36 per cent of the appeals decided and 52.16 per cent of the revisions disposed of were wholly unsuccessful.

Income.

358. The income in Sambat 1999 increased under heads "Courts fees, Process fees, and Sale Commission", while decreased only slightly under heads 'copying fees, stamp duty and penalty and judicial fines', the total income being Rs. 3,19,990/1/9 in Sambat 1999 as against Rs. 3,04,829/3/4 in Sambat 1998. The estimated expenditure for the year under review was Rs. 2,96,166/10/6 as against Rs. 3,16,500/- last year.

Registra-
tion
Depart-
ment.

359. The number of deeds presented for registration during the year under review fell from 3,140 to 2,975

and the deeds registered were 2,504 as against 2,591 in the previous year, the income having increased from Rs. 52,235/15/- in Sambat 1938 to Rs. 75,100/3/- in Sambat 1939. The expenditure remained at the last year's figure of Rs. 3,000/-.

(ii) *Police*

360. . . Mr. B. C. Taylor, I.G.P., who held charge of the Department for three years retired from service on March 15, 1943. He was succeeded by Thakur Nripat Singh, Dy. Inspector-General of Police, who was relieved on June 15, 1943, by Mr. V. N. Pathak who since then held charge of the post of Inspector-General of Police in the State. Personnel.

361. . Until Thakur Nripat Singh reverted to the C.P., on July 27, 1943, there were two Deputy Inspectors-General. After his reversion one post was brought under reduction.

362. The constabulary strength including the special armed force was 2,233. The total strength of the special armed force consisted of one Inspector, three Sub-Inspectors, 39 Head Constables, 391 constables, the mounted police of 159 constable camel sowars, and the prosecution staff of one Inspector, one Police Prosecutor, 13 Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors and 4 Head Constables. The number of clerks was 41 only.

363. During the year under review the following figures relate to punishment and reward:—

Judicially punished. . .	18
Dismissal.	30
Reduced.	43
Resigned.	22
Reward.	Rs. 2,468/-

—
Cognizable
Crime.

364. The number of true cases reported during the year was 7,037 as compared with 5,207 in 1941-42. The figure for the year under report over-shot the mark of the previous four years. It was mainly due to cases under the Grain Control Orders.

365. There was a drop of 4 per cent under convicted cases as compared with the previous year.. It was due to unsatisfactory investigation.

Dacoity.

366. The number of cases reported fell from 18 in 1941-42 to 17 during the current year. Eight out of the cases reported were after investigation found to be false. These were reported in the districts of Sheikha-wati, Amber, Torawati, Dausa, Hindaun, Sawai Jaipur, Mālpura, and Khetri. Five of the cases were armed and 4 unarmed, eight of dacoity in houses and one in jungle. Only one case was convicted as against 2 in the previous year. Convictions, on the whole, were poor in both the years.

367. Only one case deserves special mention. This was a case of house dacoity in village Bhandana, Police Station, Dausa. It was committed in the house of a Mahajan on June 6th, 1943. Armed with 12 muzzle loading guns, the dacoits looted property worth Rs. 4,505/2/6. Vigilant police investigation was responsible for recovery of property worth Rs. 1,000/- and the arrest of 7 kanjars of Dholpur State and one of Agra district.

368. Only one person was convicted as against 7 in the preceding year.

369. The main problem before the Department was to break up the gang of the notorious Birju Singh. They

were responsible for seven dacoities in Alwar, 1 in Patiala 2 in Nabha, 2 in Jind States and one each in Districts of Rohtak, Hissar and Gurgaon (Punjab).

370. The State Police arrested 17 members of the gang and Birju Singh was himself caught in July by a party led under Inspector Pandit Ram Singh Kaushik.

371. Rewards amounting to Rs. 1,984/- were awarded for the various arrests.

372. The number of robberies reported fell from 99 in St. 1998 to 83 in the current year. Of these, 22 were armed and 61 unarmed cases. Robbery.

373. The worst affected district was Sheikhwati. There were 27 reports of which 11 cases were sent to Court. The total number of persons convicted under this head in the various districts was 17 as against 23 in the previous year.

374. Two cases deserve to be specially mentioned. One occurred in November, 1942, on the Jaipur-Malpura road in broad day-light in which three armed men riding on camels way-laid and held up a lorry carrying Raj mails. They looted cash and property worth about Rs.1,000/-. The gang of Ranjit Singh Rajput of Udaipur State was reported to be concerned. He was arrested in the Udaipur State but he was not identified by our witnesses. The case remained untraced.

375. The other case was committed in Police circle Thoi, again in broad day-light in June, 1943. Kalia Mina and Bhanwar Singh, members of the gang of Birju Singh, were responsible. They shot dead two men who very pluckily tried to help the complainant. Both the accused escaped at that time.

376. The family of the two men who were killed by the robbers were awarded a "parwarish" of Rs. 3,000/- each by the Government.

Murder.

377. There was a very noticeable increase in cases of murder which numbered 60 as against 39 in the previous year. Out of the 60 cases 35 were sent up for trial as against 17 in the previous year. Nine were convicted, 3 ended in acquittal and 23 remained pending trial in Courts at the close of the year. The ratio of convictions to cases reported dropped from 27% to 16% in the current year. There were 3 acquittals compared with only one in the previous year.

378. Dausa-Hindann the worst affected district had as many as 19 cases, Sikar had 9, Amber-Torawati 8, Sheikhawati 7, Khetri 5, while Uniara City and Sawai Jaipur had 4 each.

379. Three cases call for special mention. The first was the Mehrauli murder case in which Thakur Mool Singh, a Superintendent of Police and Col. Ganpat Singh an officer of the Jaipur Army, were sent up for trial along with several others. The murder took place in consequence of a dispute between Rajputs and Jats over possession of a particular field. The case ended in conviction but the two officers Thakur Mool Singh and Colonel Ganpat Singh were acquitted.

380. In the second case reported from Nim-ka-Thana M. Mohd. Siddiq Khan, Naib Nazim, was murdered while sleeping in his quarters by one Ramdhan Singh a relation of Birju Singh and his accomplices. This man had joined a unit in British India and has not yet been extradited.

381. The third case was one of Sati in police circle Chandwaji in September 1942. A young widow burnt herself alive on the funeral pyre of her husband before the Police got information and reached the scene. The elder brother of the deceased and three other Rajputs were prosecuted u/s 290/98 J.P.C. but were acquitted.

382. There were 118 cases of riots as against 110 in the previous year. Riots.

383. A marked feature was the small number of communal riots, only 2 being registered. These were petty riots over the celebration of Holi in Gohala and Nawalgarh and were caused on the question of music before mosque.

384. The ratio of convictions to cases reported fell from 18 to 6 in the current year. Results obtained in Courts were, therefore, very poor.

385. Sheikhwati and Dausa-Hindaun were the worst affected districts and led with 29 and 28 cases respectively. Amber-Torawati had 19 cases, City and Sawai Jaipur and Malpura 14 each, Sikar 18 and Khetri 3 only.

386. During the year under review, 1429 true cases of theft were reported as compared with 1289 in the preceding year. Out of these, 314 cases could not be investigated. The ratio of convictions to cases reported fell from 22 per cent to 19 per cent in the current year, while the number of persons convicted fell from 302 to 297. Thefts.

387. Recoveries of stolen goods, however, improved.

—
Cattle
Theft.

388. During the current year, 596 true cases of cattle theft were reported to the Police as compared with 640 in the preceding year. The ratio of convictions to cases reported dropped from 15 per cent in 1941-42 to 11 per cent in 1942-43. Sawai Jaipur-Malpura, Dausa-Hindaun and Amber-Torawati were the worst affected districts.

Burglary.

389. There were 1,104 cases of burglary as against the preceding year. The percentage of convictions to cases reported fell from 14 per cent in St. 1998 to 13 per cent current year.

Motor
Vehicles
Act and
Traffic on
Roads

390. At the end of the year registered number of motors was 2,321, the same as in the previous year. Although these motors were all registered the number of cars actually on the road decreased as restrictions were placed on permits for purchase of petrol, tyres and tubes.

391. The number of cases prosecuted under the Act consequently fell from 143 in St. 1998 to 106 in the current year.

392. The income on account of registration of motor vehicles, issue and renewal of driving licenses increased from Re. 46,891/14/9 in the previous year to Rs. 47,449/15/6 in the year under report.

Criminal
Tribes.

393. There are as many as 16,406 registered Criminal Tribesmen in the State.

394. The number of persons freshly registered during the year was 484 as against 742 in the previous year.

395. During the year under report the State Railway Police dealt with 88 true cognizable cases as against 61 during the preceding year. The details are given below:—

1. Uninvestigated.	11
2. Convicted.	13
3. Acquitted or discharged.	9
4. Untraced.	39
5. Under investigation.	3
6. Withdrawn.	1
7. Pending.	12

Total. ... 88

396. The total number of persons arrested was 96. Of these 48 were sent up for trial, 13 were convicted, 16 were acquitted or discharged and 19 were under trial in Court at the end of the year.

397. Property worth Rs. 3,932/15/1 was stolen from the Railway premises of which property worth Rs. 853/-/1 was recovered. Figures for the preceding year were Rs. 1,174/3/6 and Rs. 270/8/6 respectively.

398. Two Assistant Superintendents of Police, Kanwar Janak Singh and Bhanwar Govind Singh were under training during the year. The former was receiving practical training in Saugor district while the latter was in the C. P. Training College at Saugor.

Recruit-
ment and
Training.

399. Three Sub-Inspectors were sent for training to the Police Training College at Saugor while 24 constables passed the test for Head Constables from the Jaipur Police Training School.

400. During the year under report 97 recruits were given training in the Headquarter Lines. as

— there were 148 vacancies the period of training was curtailed from 6 months to about 4 months.

Police
Hospital.

401. The number of in-door patients treated in the Hospital was 64 from the Police Lines and 98 from different districts. Of the total number treated in the hospital only two died. Three patients suffering from contagious diseases were removed to the segregation block of the Lady Willingdon Hospital. The health of the force was fairly satisfactory.

402. All under-officers and men who contracted venereal diseases were sanctioned leave-without pay and proceeded to their homes for indefinite periods. Some constables remained on leave for over one year. This system was therefore stopped and people suffering from venereal diseases were kept as in-door patients in the Police Hospital to get proper and speedy treatment.

(iii) The Central Jail, Jaipur.

Personnel.

403 Major-General P. S. Mills, C.I.E., I.M.S., (Retired), held the office of the Inspector-General of Jails, upto 27th April, 1943. Dr. J. Fletcher Robinson, M.D., F.R.C.S.E, took over this charge with effect from the 18th June, 1943. During the interregnum Dr. W. Nazareth, M.B., B.S., Assistant to the Director of Medical Services, officiated as the Inspector-General of Jails. Mr. D. H. Rae held the office of the Superintendent Jail throughout the year.

Number of
Prisoners

404. The number of prisoners at the beginning of the year was 1,099 and, that of the newly admitted 2,060. Of the total number of 3,159 prisoners 4 died, 2,857 were released leaving 898 at the close of the year as compared with the corresponding figures of 3,867, 13,

2,755 and 1,099 in the previous year. The maximum number on any one day and daily average strength during the year was 1,107 and 943·61 against 1,275 and 1,198·71 respectively in 1941-42.

405. There were 179 life-convicts at the beginning and new admission numbered 24. Out of the total of 203, 13 were released, leaving 190 at the close of the year. The proportion of life-convicts continued considerably higher as capital punishment is not inflicted here.

Life-Convicts.

406. Convicts below the age of 15 are classed as juvenile offenders. There were 4 at the beginning of the year, 23 where newly admitted and 24 were released, leaving 3 at the end of the year.

Juvenile Offenders.

407. The number of punishments awarded for breaches of Jail Rules during the year was 688 against 946 during the previous year. No prisoner was flogged.

Discipline.

408. Admissions to the Hospital fell from 103 to 102 as also the number of deaths from 13 to 4 and the daily average sick rate slightly rose from 5·07 to 6·23.

Health.

409. The earnings of Jail Factory rose from 29,448/- to Rs. 30,778/-. The articles chiefly manufactured were carpets, durries, newar, Moonj mats, rezi cloth, towels, dusters, etc., etc.

Factory.

410. The Jail strength consisted of the following at the close of the year :—

Staff.

Officers.	2
Subordinate officers.	4
Office establishment.	14
Warder staff.	182
School teachers	4
Other staff.	27

—
Expendi-
ture.

411. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 193/5/- against Rs. 125/3/- during the previous year and the total expenditure Rs. 1,82,422/- against Rs. 1,50,087/- due to still greater rise in prices all round.

General. 412. Young prisoners under 21 years of age are kept more or less on the lines of a Borstal Institute and are trained on same lines. All such prisoners with sentences over 3 months are put in reading classes.

413 Female prisoners, in addition to special training in the art of knitting and sewing, are extended the benefits of elementary education.

414. Extensive facilities have been provided to encourage and promote as much literacy amongst the prisoners of all classes as the circumstances and means permitted, through the medium of reading classes run by the prisoners themselves. As many as 200 prisoners on the daily average benefitted under this scheme.

415. Regular and periodical lectures on such useful subjects as hygiene, sanitation, first aid, loyalty, respect for law and order, allied with religious matters were also given to the prisoners.

(iv) *Lunatic Asylum, Jaipur.*

416. The Lunatic Asylum, which is located in a Dharamshala outside the Chaudpol Gate, was under the charge of a Darogha who worked under the control of the Superintendent of the Central Jail assisted by his Jail medical officers. The number of lunatics and their feeding charges are detailed in the sub-joined table:—

1942-43]	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	133	Chap. VII JUSTICE
		1941-42	1942-43
At the beginning of the year		110	112
Admitted		80	69
	TOTAL	190	171
Discharged		60	48
Died		18	18
	TOTAL	78	66
Remained at the close of the year.		112	105
Feeding-charges	Rs. 5,977/-	Rs 10,627/-	

CHAPTER VIII—MINOR DEPARTMENTS

(i) *Department of Archaeology*

Personnel. 417. Dr. K.N. Puri, B.S.C., D.LIT., relinquished charge of his duties as Superintendent of Archaeology, from the 14th October, 1942, to join as Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India. Mr. H. P. Vaish, B. A., Curator, the Museum, worked as officiating Superintendent of Archaeology, during the period under review. Mr. Shakti Dhar Guleri, M. A., Jaipur Government Scholar in Archaeology, continued to receive training with the Director-General of Archaeology in India. His two years' training period which expired on the 23th February, 1943, was extended by another eight months, i. e., up to the 31st October, 1943. His stipend of Rs. 75/- p. m. was enhanced to Rs. 100/- p. m. from 1st March, 1942.

Exploration 418. . No regular excavations were conducted during the year. The following places were explored :

Harshnath-Sikar, Amber, Todaraisingh, Bislapur, Sawai Madhopur, Alanpur, Ranthambor, Mahabirji, Diggi, Narhad, Rajani, Bairat, Naliasar-Shambar and Rairh.

419. Exploratory notes were prepared and the question of conservation and restoration of some these monuments was also considered. Photographs of various important monuments in the State were taken and a significant number of estampages of inscriptions were prepared.

Conservation. 420. Conservation of all the excavated monuments is considered of prime necessity and importance. Accordingly, excavated monuments at Naliasar-Shambar and Bairat were conserved and a pucca chowki for the residence of a chowkidar was constructed at Naliasar-Sambhar.

421. Repairs to standing monuments carried out by the P. W. D. according to the conservation notes drawn and submitted from time to time. During the year under review the following important monuments were conserved :—

1. *Jaipur*. The buildings in Purana-ghat and the palace of Rani Sisodiniji; the latter, after necessary conservation, emerged out as a most charming edifice with outer walls of fine fresco paintings depicting various secular as well as sacerdotal themes. The palace was built in A. D. 1772 by Rani Sisodiniji in memory of her husband Maharaja Madho Singh I (A. D. 1750-62). The building and gardens in Roop Niwas, now known as Raj Niwas, were also attended to. The Maharaja's Astronomical Observatory was also conserved. The northern compound wall, which obstructed the view from outside, was pulled down and the entire observatory now presents a panoramic view of its own.
2. *Gaitor*. The Chhatris of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhji, Ramsingji and Bara Madhosinghji—so delicate in design and rich in exquisite carving—were conserved and restored at a cost of Rs. 1,871/-. An approach road to these important monuments, not easily accessible to pedestrians, is now under contemplation.
3. *Jal Mahal*. The building presented a deserted appearance and was taken to be haunted by ghosts. It was conserved at a cost of Rs. 2,172/- and an approach road with a notice-board was also provided.

4. *Varadraj-ki-Dungri*.—An approach road with a notice-board was provided to Varadraj-ki-Dungri also known as Yajnasala Dungri. On this Dungri stands a temple and the sacrificial pillar, which was erected in the time of Maharaja Sawai Jaisinghji (A. D. 1700-43) to commemorate the Asvamedha Sacrifice performed by him.
5. *Amber*.—For the last so many decades the town of Amber was a mass of debris and one had to tread over the ruins while passing from one house to the other. A greater part of the debris was cleared. The temple of Jagat Siromaniji also known as Mirabai's temple was partially restored. The paintings on the inner surface walls of the temple were renovated and an approach road to Jama-i-Masjid was also provided from the main road. Some 25 monuments at Amber and in the suburb were declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1911.
6. *Toda Bhim*.—The Nawab Sahib-ki-Chhatra,—a double-floored dome structure crowned with four kiosks—constructed during the reign of Akbar, add lately reduced to a mass of ruins with thick overgrown jungle, was cleared and partially restored. A Persian inscription fixed into the wall of the tomb records its construction in-Hijri 980.
7. *Todaraisingh*.—In four of the well-built step-wells viz., Jugannath-ki-Baori, Kinsi Baori, Uhor Baori and Hadī Rani-ka-Kund, dating

circa 16th-17th century A.D. were erected protection walls to serve as blockada against people entering the premises for fetching water from them. Only partial clearance work was done to Ruthi Rani-ka-Mahal, a monument of the 15th-16th century A.D. A. Chowkidar was also appointed to look after the ancient monuments at Todaraisingh.

8. *Bisalpur* (Todaraisingh). Repairs to Bisaldeo's temple at Bisalpur were partially carried out. A notice board on white marble slab, giving in Hindi and English its short history and prohibiting people from disfiguring and damaging it was set up on one side of the approach leading to the temple. This temple was built by Chahamanana King Vighraharaja IV Bisaldeo (1153 A.D.), the architecture being typically Indo-Aryan in style. It is a Savite shrine and bears several inscriptions on the richly ornamented pillars of the Sabha Mandapa or the Assembly Hall. Two of them are dated Vikrama Samvat 1231 and 1244. The temple, which is situated on the congruence of the Banas, Dai and Khari and commands a picturesque scenery, was built on a high platform, about 72 ft. high from the bed of the adjoining river. During the flood in Banas which in July, 1943, wiped away several villages, the water rushed upto its lower platform about 52 ft. high from the bed of the river and one of its corners was washed away.
9. *Naraina* (Sambhar). Repairs to Bhojraj-ki-Chhatra, and Jama-i-Masjid were carried out.

MINOR
DEPTS.

422. Some 100 copies of a pamphlet "A Souvenir of Numismatic Collection and brief resume of Archaeological Works carried out in the State" by Dr. K. N. Puri were printed and distributed at the time of the annual Meeting of the Numismatic Society of India held at Jaipur in February, 1943.

Other
Activities.

423. The Numismatic Society of India held its annual session in the Albert Hall and Museum, under the Presidentship of Raj Bahadur Prag Dayal of Lucknow on the 20th and 21st February, 1943. Distinguished scholars from all parts of India arrived and participated in the proceedings. The inaugural speech was delivered by Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, Finance Minister—a keen scholar of numismatics. An exhibition of coins from the excavated sites of Bairat, Nalisar-Sambhar and Rairh, from the Jaipur Museum and gold coins from the State Treasury was also arranged. Important papers on coins from various parts of India were read and discussed. Excursion to Nagar site by some of the scholars was an interesting side-feature of the meeting. Mr. K.K. Mukerji acted as local Secretary of the Society. With the co-operation of Dr. K.N. Puri, Asstt. Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, the valuable silk paintings and banners from Central Asia were exhibited in the Albert Hall and Museum in May, 1943.

Treasure
Trove.

424. This year the following silver and copper coins were received from various places in the State.

1. Forty-three circular and eighty-nine square silver coins from village Tehsil (*Nizamul Amber*). The coins are of the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar as were issued from different mints.

2. Three silver coins of Akbar's time from Phagi (*Nizam Malpura*).

3. Two silver coins of Akbar's time from the Malkhana of Tehsil Torawati.

4. Five silver and two hundred nineteen copper coins from Panwar (*Nizam Malpura*).

5. Thirteen iron arrow heads were received from the temple of Sri Jagat Siromanji at Amber.

425. The exhibits were displayed in the Hawa Mahal during the year under review. A map of Jaipur State showing places of Archaeological interest in the State has been prepared.

Archaeological
Museum.

426. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 6,946/4/- against the budget provision of Rs 12,600/- showing a saving of more than Rs. 5,600/-.

Income &
Expendi-
ture.

(ii) *Government Press & Gazette*

427. Mr. D. H. Rae, Superintendent, Central Jail remained in Ex-Officio administrative charge of the Government Press, and the Central Jail staff managed the accounts and correspondence.

Supervision.

428. M. Iftakhar Ali, who had been officiating during the absence on leave of Mr. B. D. Bhargava, Manager, Government Press, was confirmed on the latter's retirement and continued to work as Manager during the year.

429. The question of the re-organisation of the Press engaged the attention of the Government. The entire machinery belonging to the Job Printing Press, Ajmer, was purchased at Rs. 30,000/- and was installed in the Press premises at an additional cost of Rs. 1,429/-. Printing of Government publications like the Report

Reorganisa-
tion.

MINOR
DEPTS.

of the Constitutional Reforms Committee and Administration Report was for the first time carried out by the Press.

Work.

430. Order to the value of Rs. 1,10,000/- were received out of which work worth Rs. 1,00,000/- was executed.

431. The following is the detailed Statement of finances:—

	St. 1938. (1941-42)	St. 1939. (1942-43)
1. Value of Stock at the beginning of the year.	Rs. 47,109/-	Rs. 57,224/-
2. Value of stock purchased during the year.	Rs. 42,192/-	Rs. 1,00,351/-
3. Value of stock issued during the year.	Rs. 32,083/-	Rs. 56,646/-
4. Value of balance of stock in hand at the end of the year.	Rs. 57,224/-	Rs. 1,00,929/-
5. Gross income.	Rs. 20,608/-	Rs. 36,500/-
6. Expenditure including cost of raw material.	Rs. 60,827/-	Rs. 82,123/-
7. Value of out-turn of work actually done during the year.	Rs. 61,633/-	Rs. 1,02,303/-
8. Net income after deducting expenditure and depreciation charges of machinery at 10%.	Rs. 11,421/-	Rs. 28,676/-

Jaipur
Gazette.

432. The number of subscribers during the year increased from 379 to 504.

433. The publication of Jaipur Acts and Laws in the form of extraordinary issues of the Jaipur Gazette was started during the year and the Co-operative Societies Act and Sale of Goods Act were published.

434. The annual income from the Jaipur Gazette, during the year from summons was Rs. 631/2/- and from subscriptions Rs. 4,446/10/- (total income Rs. 5,077/12/- and the expenditure was Rs. 4,242/4/6 showing a net profit of Rs. 835/7/6 against Rs. 196/5/6 last year.

435. The question of re-organisation of the Jaipur Gazette on the lines of the Government of India Gazette was taken up and a fresh and up-to-date system for publication of Notifications and Government Orders was introduced.

Reorgani-
sation.

436. Due to abnormal scarcity of paper caused by war, the supply of Jaipur Gazette to private subscribers was temporarily suspended but later resumed.

437. The annual subscription was raised from Rs. 8/- to Rs. 10/- per annum.

(iii) *Information Bureau*

438. The Information Bureau remained under the Publicity Officer, Mr. K. Iswara Dutt—(Editor, *Twentieth Century*, Allahabad). He also worked as Secretary of the Reforms Committee. Two new posts of Assistants to the Publicity Officer were created and one of the Assistants was also sent to Lahore for training in Journalism. Publicity work during this period was amplified. Jaipur figured much in the leading papers.

Personne

439. The *Jaipur News-Letter* was issued in English, Hindi and Urdu editions were also brought out. Publications brought out by the Department included *Sidelights* and a pamphlet on Constitutional Reforms.

Public-
ations.

Income
and Ex-
penditure.

440 The expenditure of the Department amount-
ed to Rs. 14,207/3/9. For the first time since its
establishment the Department organised the sale of its
publications and received some income.

(iv) *Baghayat*

441. The total number of State Gardens maintained
during the year was 66, out of which 10 were reserved
for the use of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib
Bahadur.

442. The total income of garden maintained by this
Department during the year was Rs. 21,790/11/6 as
against Rs. 5,798/1/6, during the previous year.

443 The details of the expenditure incurred
during the year were as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Establishment and other expenses	1,53,209	8	3
2. Water charges	69,572	15	0
TOTAL.	2,22,781	7	3

SPENT OVER AND ABOVE THE BUDGET.

3. In Ram Niwas Garden	19,311	4	9
4. In other Govt. Gardens	50,546	0	0
5. In other improvement works	12,565	6	9
6. Spent from P.W.D. Budget	7,790	14	6
GRAND TOTAL	3,18,615	1	3

444. Out of the provision of Rs. 157/- provided in the
Charity Budget, a sum of Rs. 136/13 was spent during
the year. The total expenditure for the year was there-
fore Rs. 3,18,751/14/3 only. The cash receipt against
the outstandings of the past year was Rs. 1,292/2/-.

(v) *Chowki Residency*

445. The post of the Motmid, Chowki Residency, was reduced to that of Darogha and Mr. Kishan Chander was in charge.

446. The office made arrangements regarding the despatch of letters etc. from the Political Agent and the Residency Office to the State Departments, Telegraph and Post Offices and other persons in the City.

447. During the period under report Lt.-Col. H. M. Poulton held charge of the Jaipur Agency. During his absence for two months, from 16-8-43 to 16-10-43, Lt.-Col. A. A. Russell officiated.

448. The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. G. V. B. Gillan, C.I.E. Resident for Rajputana visited Jaipur and stayed in the Residency Kothi on the following dates:—

10-9-1942	One day.
28-11-1942 to 30-11-42	Three days.
14-12-1942 to 15-12-42	Two days.
13-2-1943 to 14-2-1943	" "
22-2-1943 to 23-2-1943	" "

449. The total expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 5,209/11/3.

(vi) *Jaigarh Fort*

450. The Jaigarh Fort Garrison was organised with effect from 1st July, 1942, and Lt. Bijay Singh of 2nd Battalion, Jaipur Infantry, was in charge of the Fort as Bakshi from 1st July, 1942.

451. With effect from the 1st July, 1942, Thakur Sahib of Jobner and Rao Sahib of Dhula were appointed as Qilladars of the Fort.

MINOR
DEPTS.

(vii) *Life Insurance*

— 452. A Scheme for Compulsory Life Insurance of Government Servants was introduced by Government in February, 1943.

The
Scheme.

453. A Committee consisting of 3 members, namely, the Accountant-General, the Law Secretary and Legal Adviser to Government, and the Senior Inspector of Schools was constituted to carry on life insurance business under the Rules prescribed for the Jaipur Government Servants Life Insurance Fund.

Secretary.

454. Mr. T. R. Srinivasan, M.A., A.I.A., Assistant Actuary, United India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Madras, was appointed as Secretary with effect from the 1st June, 1943.

Activities.

455. The Committee met on three occasions during the year and disposed of various matters connected with the preliminary work of initiating the Scheme. Certain essential amendments to the Rules were made and various forms and registers required in connection with the scheme were introduced. The date of introduction of the scheme was changed from 1st July, 1943 to 1st August, 1943, as the essential preliminary work could not be finished earlier.

456. The programme of introducing the Scheme in the various Departments in six monthly batches was approved by Government. About 6,000 officials were expected to be covered for insurance yielding a monthly premium income of about Rs. 10,000/-.

(viii) *Nagas and Qillejat*

457. The five forts, viz., Nahargarh, Ambargarh, Garh Mensagar, Ranthambore and Khandar, were

tained by the Department. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 13,171/7/3.

Chap. VIII
MINOR
DEPTS.

458. Thakur Lt.-Col. Devi Singhji of Dhoongri, Commanding Officer, Auxiliary Qillejat Force, took over charge of the Department from Lt.-Col. B. N. Sen from 12th June, 1943.

459. There were 813 Nagas on rolls on 1st September, 1943, and 794 on 31st August, 1943. Nagas.

460. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 73,855/1/3.

(ix) *Military.*

461. The Jaipur Army was re-organised in 1931-32. His Highness the Chief Commandant exercises the supreme executive authority in Military affairs.

462. Lt.-Col. Ram Singh continued to be in command of the unit.

Rajendra
Hazari
Guards.

463. The number of men who attended regular and Regtl. courses during the year, was greater than that of the last year.

464. The Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, inspected the Regiment in March, 1943.

465. Ty/Lt.-Col. Amar Singh continued to be in command of the unit during the whole of the year.

Kachhawa
Horse.

466. Thirty-seven combatants were transferred from this unit to other units and 17 from other units to this unit.

467. Two Signallers were transferred to the Brigade Signal Section, Jabulpore, and 2 previously transferred signallers were reverted to Kachhawa Horse from the Brigade Signal Section.

MINOR
DEPTS.

468. The strength of horses increased from 507 to 535. A party consisting of one I. O. and 19 I. O. Rs. with 20 horses was sent to Nim-ka-thana in the aid of Civil power on 22nd July, 1943, and rejoined therefrom on 28th October, 1943.

469. As a large number of recruits were away being on duty in Sind owing to the conversion of one Sqn. in Mohdn. Sqn. and "A" Sqn. no Camp Training was carried out in the Collective Training season, but much attention was paid to Individual and Section Training. A fairly high standard was attained. In the latter part of the year Collective Training of Sqn. was started which owing to a very sound basis reached a high standard.

470. The Regiment was inspected by Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, and also by the Military Adviser for Signalling, Indian States Forces. During the latter's inspection, annual classification test was carried out and a high standard noticed in every respect.

2nd Bn.,
Jaipur
Infantry.

471. This unit was commanded by Lt.-Col. Thakur Ranjeet Singh.

472. The Military Adviser-in-Chief and Military Adviser for Signalling, Indian States Forces, inspected the Regiment.

473. The unit was commanded by Lt.-Col. Harnath Singh.

474. The Military Adviser-in-Chief, the Military Adviser for Signalling, the Military Adviser for Mechanical Transport and the District Education Officer inspected the Regiment in 1942 and 1943.

475. Capt. Tej Singh Gurung commanded the Coy during the year.

476. The Coy. was inspected by the Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, during 1943.

Training
Centre.
Jaipur
Pony
Company.

477. Capt. Dr. Rati Lal D. Patel, M.B.,B.S., held the Charge of the Hospital during the year.

Lansdowne
Military
Hospital.

478. The unit was inspected by the Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, during 1943.

479. Lieut. B. N. Sen continued to be in command of the Depot.

Supply
Depot.

(x) *Ordnance Department*

(TOP-KHANA HAZURI)

480. During the year, Government ordered the standardisation of all muzzle-loading guns and rifles which were being supplied to the Qillejat Topkhana Unit. The number of rifles and guns and newly designed muzzle-loading pistols and cartridges manufactured and supplied was as follows:—

Muzzle-loading guns complete with bayonets and ram rod and cleaning rods and sheaths	...	100
Muzzle loading rifles with bayonets and cleaning rods	...	123
Muzzle loading pistols with ram rod and cleaning rods and nipple pin etc.	...	10
Lead bullets	...	about 15,000
(weighing 6 Mds. 27 Srs.)		
Muzzle loading pistols cartridges	(Damp proof)	990
Muzzle loading rifle cartridges	(Samples)	224
Peroussion cap cases	...	(Capacity 100) 300
Gun Powder Flask	...	(Capacity 3 Ch.) 300
Peroussion caps	...	(Manufactured) 77,300

481. Two Drilling Machines were added to the workshop.

(xi) *Purejat*

482 Isolated properties owned by the Jaipur Government outside the Jaipur State, consisting of villages, temples, buildings, agricultural lands, etc., are known as Purejats.

483 The Purejat are managed by a Munsarim under the control of the Revenue Minister.

484. The total amount collected during the year under report was Rs. 23,122/-/9 against Rs. 27,876/12/5 during Sambat 1938, showing an increase of Rs. 245/4/4 over the last year's collection; while the expenditure excluding commissions, refund of security or excess money was Rs. 13,967/3/10 as against Rs. 13,785/10/7 of the last year.

(xii) *The Jaipur Meteorological Observatory*

485. The Observatory was established at its present site in the year 1891. It ranks as a first class Observatory of the International Order. Observations, both surface and current were daily taken at 06'00, 09'00, 12'00, 13'30, 15'30 and at 18'00 hrs. L.-S. T. Observations taken at Jaipur were telegraphed four times a day to the Forecasting Centres at Poona, Karachi, Lahore, New Delhi, Bamrauli (Allahabad), Nagpur and Jodhpur. The observations of Jaipur were also telegraphed to the R.A.F., Peshawar, on 93 days during the year. The number of special observations taken on occasions of distinguished and important flights were 11 as compared to 6 last year.

486. The duties of the Climatological Station were carried out as usual and necessary information for exploring possibilities of cultivation of virginia tobacco in Jaipur State was also supplied to the Agricultural Department of the State. The number of daily weather reports issued to local officials was raised from 8 to 13 during the year under report.

487. The figures of rainfall and temperature during the current and preceding year was as follows:—

Year.	Maximum temperature.	Minimum temperature.	Mean temperature.	Rainfall.
	°F	°F	°F	
1941-42	111'1 (20-6-42)	54'2 (11-1-42)	73'4	31'90"
	°F	°F	°F	
1942-43	114'6 (24-5-43)	35'8 (7-2-43)	75'5	15'12"

CHAPTER IX.—*HIS HIGHNESS'*
SECRETARIAT

His Highness' movement. 488. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur visited Ajmer, Bombay, Delhi, Jodhpur and Jhunjhunu during the year 1942-43.

489. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was attached to the Military staff at Dehradun where he remained from the 15th September to 17th of November, 1942. During attachment His Highness had a recess often days which he spent in Jaipur. His Highness attended the senior staff course at Staff College, Quetta, for the term from January to July, 1943.

490. The following Ruling Princes and important personages visited Jaipur during the year under review :

Visits of Ruling Princes, etc.

Ruling Princes.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Alwar.

His Highness the Maharaja Bhup Bahadur of Cooch-Bihar.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Panna.

Important personages.

Her Highness Shri Maharani Sahiba of Jodhpur.

Her Highness Shri Maharani Sahiba of Cooch-Bihar.

Her Highness Shri Maharani Sahiba of Panna.
Maharaj Kumar Sahib of Panna.

Darbar Surajwala of Jetpur.
 Maharaja Bahadur of Damraon.
 Raja Sahib of Katinari.
 Rajadhiraj of Darbhanga.
 Yuvrani Sahiba of Kotla.
 Rajkumar and Kanwarani Sahiba of Banera.
 Maharaja Shri Ajaet Singhji Sahib of
 Jodhpur.

491. The Hon'ble Sir Henry Craik, Bt., G.C.I.E., K.C. S. L., Political Advisor to H. E. the Crown Representative visited Jaipur on the 14th of December, 1942.

492. Major-General Sir Fredrick Gwatkin, Kt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Military Advisor-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, visited Jaipur on the 10th December, 1942.

493. The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. G. V. B. Gillan, C.I.E., Resident for Rajputana, paid a visit to Jaipur on the 28th November, 1942.

494. Major-General C. O. Harvey, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., Military Advisor-in-Chief, visited Jaipur on the 23rd March, 1943.

495. Lt.-Col. Kr. Amar Singh continued to be the Superintendent, Atish.

496. At the commencement of the year there were 115 horses (including 4 on pension list), 12 horses were purchased during the year and 14 disposed of leaving 113 at the end of the year (including 3 on pension list). The expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,10,326/-.

497. In the absence of Mr. H. D. Bharucha, the State Pilot, who joined Indian Air Force, Mr. S. O. P. Bailey, Ground Engineer, continued to act as Offg. State Pilot, Aviation Deptt.

498 In September, 1942, there were two aircraft in Jaipur, a Moth Minor Coupe and a Percival Vega Gull. The Moth Minor was used a great deal by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur for flights in the Jaipur State and to the Jodhpur State. The Vega Gull was not used. The Aerodrome at Sanganer and the landing grounds at Sawai Madhopur, Malpura, Isarada, Bairath, Jhunjhunu and Badhal were maintained in a fit condition for landing purposes.

499. During the period under review 136 visiting aircrafts landed at the Sanganer Aerodrome mainly for the purpose of refuelling.

500. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 24,168/7/3.

Band. 501. The State Band plays both Indian & English music and Major C. J. Phillips, A.I.R. O., continued to hold the charge of the Band as Director of Music. The total expenditure of the State Band amounted to Rs. 20,552/11/- during the year 1942-43.

Baggi
Khanna. 502. Capt. Rawat Kuver Singh of Dhula continued to be in charge of the department upto the 12th December, 1942, whereafter the department was transferred to the charge of Lt. Col. Kr. Amar Singh, Superintendent, Atish.

503. The strength of horses at the beginning of the year was 25. Seven horses were added and 6 were auctioned thus leaving 26 horses at the close of the year. There were 36 carriages in all including the Khasa coaches. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 30,015/15/-.

504. Mr. R. N. Handa continued to hold charge of the State Dairy.

H.H.'S SECRETARIAT

Dairy.

505. The combined strength of the two herds (buffaloes and cows) which stood at 30 at the beginning of the year increased to 37 at the end of the year. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,434/14/8 and receipts amounted to Rs. 2,814/12/-.

506. Major Kr. Parbat Singh held the charge of the Guest House upto 21st January, 1943, in addition to his duties as an A.D.C. to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. For the rest of the year Major-General Bhairon Singh was in charge of the Department. One hundred and eighty-two guests along with 13 clerks and 133 servants were entertained during the year. Total expenditure incurred by the State amounted to Rs. 25,206/11/-.

Guest House.

507. B. Satkori Mukerji, B. A., continued to hold charge as Muntazim, Kapardwara. The Kapardwara consists of the following four main sections:—

Kapardwara.

1. Jawahir Khana which contains the State jewellery.
2. Tosha Khana wherein costly clothes are kept.
3. Zargar Khana where gold and silver articles are kept.
4. Khazana Behla wherein cash is kept and accounts are maintained.

508. The outstandings of Kapardwara were reduced by Rs. 2,683/5/9 leaving a balance of Rs. 7,26,593/8/2, and 38 gold mohars still recoverable at the close of the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,209/-.

509. Kr. Shambu Nath Khauna continued to hold the charge of this Department.

Khasa Bakhra & Modi Khana.

— 510. Departmental income amounted to Rs. 1,489/7/9 and total expenditure on its maintenance was Rs. 28,900/-.

Motor
Deptt.

511. Mr. J. N. Bhargava continued to remain in charge of the Motor Department throughout the year. There were 59 vehicles at the beginning of the year. Two new cars were purchased. One truck was received from the National War Front. One Ford V8 lorry was given to Shri Maharani Gayatri Devi Girls' School. One Rolls Royce car was presented to Shri Maharaja Kumar Sahib of Jodhpur. The number of the vehicles at the close of the year was 60. The expenditure including the cost of the purchase of the two cars amounted to Rs. 1,26,285/14/3. Earnings of the Department on account of repairs to private cars etc. amounted to Rs. 43,873/-/9.

Shikar
Khana.

512. Shikar Khana remained in the charge of Lt.-Col. Th. Kesri Singh during the year under review.

The Revenue of the department amounted to Rs. 5,443/5/- as against Rs. 4,783/3/3 for the last year.

The total area under the control of Shikar Khana during the year was 1,900 acres or 3 sq miles.

The recorded number of animals shot during the year was as follows:—

10 tigers, 1 bear, 35 panthers, 25 black bucks,
5 Sambhars, 9 blue bulls and 60 pigs.

513. The expenditure on the combined Department of Forests and Shikar Khana upto the 4th January, 1943, and separately of the Shikar Khana thereafter amounted to Rs. 63,341/14/0.

514. This Department remained in the charge of Capt. Rawat Kuver Singh of Dhula till 13th December, 1942, whereafter it was placed under the charge of Lt.-Col. Thakur Kesri Singh as Superintendent, Shikar Khana. There were 16 elephants in the Feel Khana. The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 47,997/-.

—
Feel-
Khana

515. There were 6 Khasa camels. Their maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 3,300/- against Rs. 3,193/12/9 of the last year.

Shutar-
Khana.

516. Besides the departments dealt with in the foregoing paragraphs there were a few minor Karkhanas and Beras. Their expenditure and strength of their staff are shown below :—

Minor
Karkhanas
& Beras.

Minor Karkhanas and Beras.

Name of Beras.	Expenditure.	Posts
	Rs.	
1. Bera Shagird Pasha.	19,757/8/9	177
2. Bera Khawas Chollan.	37,919/1/6	2 clerks and 263 men.
3. Bera Naqarchian.	3,979/13/6	37
4. Bera Silah Kana.	6,343-10/3	25
5. Bera Gunijan Khana.	19,902/1/9	75
6. Bera Rath Khana.	14,962/5/-	66
7. Bera Pothi Khana.	15,796/5/-	48

CHAPTER X—THIKANAS.

COURT OF WARDS.

Personnel. 517. Lt.-Col. (*now Major-General*) Thakur Bhairon Singh continued to hold the post of Superintendent, Courts of Wards, upto the 14th December, 1942, and on his retirement Captain Rawat Kuver Singh of Dhula took over the charge of the Department in the forenoon of the 14th December, 1942.

518. The post of the Deputy Superintendent, of the Court of Wards, which was abolished during the time of Thakur Bhairon Singh was re-created and Pt. Rameshwar Pershad Bhargava, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Nazim, held charge of it from the 9th January, 1943, upto 16th July, 1943, when he was transferred to the post of Assistant Secretary in the Mahakma Khas Secretariat and M. Krishara Gopal Saksena, B.A., Assistant Secretary to Jaipur Government in the Revenue Department was deputed in his place and continued to hold this post for the rest of the financial year.

519. Pt. Jai Narain, Nazim, while on leave preparatory to retirement, was appointed as Superintendent of thikana Shahpura-Manoharpura with effect from 3rd January, 1943, *vice* Pt. Brij Mohan Kamdar and the former continued to hold this office upto the 11th July, 1943, when he was replaced by Pt. Autar Narain, Nazim, transferred on deputation to the Court of Wards. He continued to hold this post for the rest of the year. Out of the four Assistant Superintendents, three, *viz.*, Sahibzada Abdul Qaddus Khan, Thakur Agam Singh, B.A., B. Chandra Bhan Singh continued to hold their respective posts throughout

the year, while the fourth, Thakur Jait Singh, resigned and Pt. Bhawani Shankar Sharma, B.A., LL.B., Tehsildar, was deputed in his place with effect from July 7, 1943, and continued to hold the post for the rest of the year.

520. At the commencement of the year there were 89 estates under the supervision of this department, of which 10 were released and the superintendence of 15 fresh ones was assumed during the year. Thus at the close of the year there were 94 estates under management.

Number of
under
Manago-
ment.

521. The income and the expenditure of the estates under management during the year are compared below :—

Income
and Expen-
diture.

	1941-42	1942-43
Opening Balance.	76,093-0-6. 12 G.M. & 85 Mds. 11 Srs.	1 23 005-7-9 17 G.M. & 99 Mds. 18 Srs. 14 Chs.
Income (Revenue Proper)	7,70,018 3-3. 16 G.M. & 949 Mds. 23 Srs. 12½ Chs.	16,55 183-1 4. 4 G.M. & 2 Mds. 11 Srs. 19 Chs.
Total Receipts.	8,46,146-3-6. 16 G.M. & 1034 Mds. 34 Srs. 12½ Chs.	17,78,188-9-1. 21 G.M. & 101 Mds. 30 Srs. 10 Chs.
Expenditure (including investments)	7, 29, 168-15-7	14,19 347-3-5.
Closing balance.	1,22,976-8-1 16 G.M. & 462 Mds. 1 Sr. 6 Chs.	3,58,841-5-8. 21 G.M. & 101 Mds. 30 Srs. 10 Chs.

522. Taking all the estates under consideration whether newly taken, released or under continuous management during the year the collections were 98'31 against 95'31 in the last year.

Demands
Collection

523. The following statement summarises the collection figures relating to estates under continuous management in 1998 and 1999.

S.No	Category of estates by income	No. of estates under management		Percentage of variation in collection. net Result.	Increase in thikana.	Decrease in thikana.
		Current year.	Previous year.			
1.	Over 50,000/-	8.	1 Plus	170%	1	3
2.	From 20 to 50,000/-	2.	4 Plus	91'8.	7	
3.	From 10 to 20,000/-	16.	16 Plus	84'30.	12	4
4.	From 4 to 10,000/-	18.	14 Plus	38'18.	12	1
5.	From 2 to 4,000/-	9	10 Plus	25 01	7	2
6.	Under 2,000/-	24.	24 Plus	60 09	28	1
	TOTAL ...	72.	60	79'84	64	

State Demand.

524. Excluding those estates which are exempt from payment of Raj dues for reasons of their being in Bhog or otherwise the sum received amounted to Rs. 2,79,673/15/3 in St. 1999 as compared to Rs. 1,59,221/14/6 in St. 1998.

525. Khangi and other reasonable demands of the wards were of course met to the extent the funds of the respective estates permitted.

526. The percentage of the Raj dues to the collection in respect of estates which remained continuously under management comes to 21'66 as compared with 32'87 of st. 1998.

S.No.	Category of estates by income.	Percentage of current collection paid to the state.
1.	Over 50 000/-	18'36
2.	From 20 to 50,000/-	20'43.

3.	From 10 to 20,000/-	26'39.
4.	From 4 to 10,000/-	29'62.
5.	From 2 to 4,000/-	31'31.
6.	Less than 2,000/-	32'28.
TOTAL.		<u>21'67.</u>

527. A few smaller thikanas only were not able to pay the Raj dues in full as they far exceeded their income. A committee was, therefore, formed by the Government to consider the financial condition of the smaller thikanas and to fix the Raj dues in adequate proportion to their respective incomes.

528. The cost of management continued at the fixed 13% of the income, out of which 5½% were credited to the State Treasury as supervision charges and 7½% were spent over management. This year the actual cost worked out @ 8'84 as compared to 12'36 in the previous year.

Cost of
Manage-
ment.

529. Thikanas having an income below Rs. 2,000/- continued the privilege of being exempt from payment of supervision charges. Savings in the State Treasury amounted to Rs. 43,531/8/5 as against Rs. 4,840/8/5 of the last year.

530. The total comparative liabilities on the estates are shown below:—

	Sl. 1998	Sl. 1999
(a) Total number of estates.	94.	104.
(b) Liabilities in the beginning of the year.	9,83,201/4/6. 1186Mds. 14srs. 4Chs.	8,89,973/6/9. 1186Mds 14 14 Srs 4Chs.
(c) Admitted during the year.	23 901/13/9.	1.08,955/7/-.
(d) Total liabilities.	1,00,713/2/3. 1136 Mds. 14Srs. 4 Ch.	9,98,928/13/9. 1186 Mds, 14Srs. 4Chs.

(e) Liabilities struck of.	380/-	29,540/ 4/-
(f) Payment made during the year.	67,245/1/-	1,21,037/7/9.
(g) Balance at the end of the year.	9,39,527/11/9.	8,48,351/2/-.

During this year several debts were compromised.

Investment.

531. The sum invested during the year amounted to Rs. 1,30,807/15/9 as against Rs. 30,683/14/- in the last year. The following statement shows the amount invested and withdrawn during the year:—

Invested at the beginning of the year.	1,07,576/14/6.
Invested during the year.	1,30,807/15/9.
	<hr/>
TOTAL	2,38,384/14/3
Withdrawal during the year.	46,244/15/9.
Transferred to the accounts of released estates.	15,320/9/0.
Balance of investment at the end of the year.	1,76,81/95/6.

532. Over and above the aforesaid investment a sum of Rs. 2,45,176/-/3 Kr. was in current account with the Imperial Bank of India, Jaipur.

Education

533. Sixty boys in all received education during the year. Of these 14 boys were in the Mayo College, Ajmer, 36 in Man Nobles' School Goner, 2, in Maharaja's College, one in Sanskrit College, 2 in Jobner School and one at Jodhpur (Nawa).

534. During the year a sum of Rs. 29,279/11/6 was spent over the education of wards who were studying at the Mayo College, and Man Nobles' School, Goner.

535. Thakur Nahar Singh of Pachewar continued to receive mental treatment at Ranchi and two of the wards were serving in units of Sawai Man Guards Forces.

536. Rs. 20,608/7/- as against Rs. 7,459/14/3 in the last year were spent on improvements as detailed below:—

	Rs.
(a) Agricultural improvements.	6,836/14/9.
(b) Construction and repairs of Thikana buildings.	13,771/8/3.
TOTAL	20,608/7/-

537. Rs. 8,660/14/- were advanced as Taqavi to those who really stood in need of it. Taqavi.

538. Lt -Col. (now Major-General) Thakur Bhairon Singh visited thikana Shahpura while Captain Rawat Kuver Singh inspected thikans Shahpura, Dehmi, Bichoon, Palu, Pachewar, Marikhein, Hatgi, Tordi, Doongari, Mehroon, Lawa, Sitarampura, and Lakhawas. He also visited the Mayo College, Ajmer, to see the wards receiving education in that college. The Deputy Superintendent visited thikanas Shahpura, Jhunjhunu (inspection of papers of thikana Koida, Dhindar, Alsisar, Gangiyasar) Ballria, Koochore, Dhingpur, Watka, Bhojara, Siwar, Natwara, Siras, Rajmahal, Dooni and its villages Newai, Banthali, Rajmahal, Panwaria. Inspections.

538. The year had been very eventful in many respects. The number of the estates under the superintendence of the Court of Wards had risen to 94. The estates newly brought under the Court of Wards included thikana Shahpura-Manoharpura, one of the biggest estates in the state and this circumstance considerably added to the responsibilities of the Department. The Department was, however, able to. General.

— maintain steady improvement in its administration and not only cleared off the debts outstanding against various estates but made some good investments also.

539. Efforts were also made to extend the area under cultivation by improving the source of irrigation and constructing new Nadas and wells or repairing the old ones.

540. Lawa Chiefship prospered well under the superintendence of the Court of Wards.

541. One important event of the year was the very heavy and unprecedented flood in river Banas towards the close of July, 1943. A large portion of Taluqa Rajmahal, thikana Duni, suffered very severely. Crops, grails, clothes, property, etc., were all washed away and houses collapsed. The Court of Wards Department afforded adequate and timely relief as expeditiously as it was possible.

542. The Thikana of Sikar comprises 401 villages and 7/20th of village Sargot (near Reengus). It has an area of 1,457 square miles, and a population of 2,71,763 souls, according to the census of 1941.

(b) SIKAR

Personnel. 543. Dewan Bahadur Sardar Santokh Singh continued as Senior Officer throughout the year. He was assisted by a number of officers, including the three lent officers, Mr. Brij Mohan Nath Tankha, Assistant Senior Officer, Mr. Chand Behari Lal Mathur, Superintendent of Police and Mr. Jaswat Singh, Revenue Officer.

Land Tenure and Settlement. 544. The system of land tenure in khalsa villages was Chakbandi. The Settlement operations remained in progress in khalsa villages, except in the villages of

1942-43]

THIKANAS

163,

Chap. X
THIKANAS

sub-tehsil Reengus. The expenditure on Settlement operations during the year was Rs. 9,768/- as against Rs. 13,930/- in the previous year.

546. The area under cultivation in khalsa villages was as under:—

Agricultural
Conditions

Year.	Irrigated bighas.	Unirrigated bighas.	Total bighas.
1941-42	5,646	4,74,485	4,80,131
1942-43	3,500	5,13,012	5,16,512

547. The revenue cases disposed of by the Revenue Officer and three Tehsildars and also by the Nazool and Baqaya Officer were as detailed below:—

Revenue
Work;

Year.	Previous balance.	Institution.	Total.	Disposal.
1941-42	1,893	4,919	6,802	5,234
1942-43	1,674	4,734	6,403	4,991

548. The Judicial staff consisted of the District and Sessions Judge, the Magistrate 1st Class and Subordinate Judge at Sikar, and the Magistrate 1st Class and Munsiff at Fatehpur. The work done by them during the current and the preceding year was as given below:—

Judicial
Work.

CIVIL CASES.

Session.	Previous balance.	Institution.	Disposal.	Balance.
1941-42	150	377	361	196
1942-43	166	366	356	176

EXECUTION CASES.

1941-42	106	250	253	100
1942-43	100	202	221	84

549. Criminal cases of serious natures were transferred to the State Courts for trial.

550. The Public Works Department worked satisfactorily during the year.

Public
Works

551. The final figures of expenditure on public works during the current and the preceding years were Rs. 41,298/- and Rs. 31,375/- respectively.

Power
House.

552. The Power House at Sikar did not work satisfactorily on account of its bad engines and had also to be maintained at an enormous cost.

(a) TREVOR HOSPITAL, SIKAR.

553. Kai Sahib Dr. Suraj Narain remained in charge of the Trevor Hospital at Sikar. He was assisted by two sub-assistant surgeons and a lady doctor.

Depart-
ments of
Public
Utility.

554. There were three hospitals and two dispensaries in the Thikana as a new hospital was temporarily opened at Fatehpur and Dr. Hari Singh Bindra, M.B., B.S., was placed in charge of it. Of the three hospitals, the expenditure on the Trevor Hospital was Rs. 3,191/- as against Rs. 19,234/-/6 in 1941-42.

(b) VETERINARY HOSPITAL.

555 The Veterinary Hospital at Sikar was under a qualified Veterinary Officer, who was assisted by a compounder, two dressers and a castrator. The expenditure on this account during the year was Rs. 4,052/-, as against Rs. 4,066/- in the previous year.

(c) SCHOOL.

556. There were 170 recognised schools, including chathshalas, pathshalas and makhtabs at the close of the year. Of these, the High School, the Vernacular Middle School and the Vernacular Middle Girls' School at Sikar, and 18 upper primary schools in the villages were run by the Thikana. Some schools were also paid suitable grants-in-aid.

557. One high school, five middle schools and 120 village schools, including chathshalas, pathshalas and makhtabs were run by private philanthropists.

558. The expenditure incurred on education by the Thikana was Rs. 45,930/-, only. The number of scholars was 7,174 (boys 6,632, girls 542).

559. There was an Industrial School as well, where silk cloth was manufactured and experiments in the rearing of silk worms were carried on. The institution trained a number of skilled workers who are now working their own looms and earning a decent livelihood. The relevant figures of expenditure were:—

Year	Expenditure on establishment and raw materials.	Receipts from sale of cloth manufactured.	No. of students trained.
1941-42	7,346/-	4,774/-	25
1942-43	9,044/-	18,413/-	30

Finance

(d) The Sanitation Committees otherwise known as the Shahar Safai Committees, worked fairly well in the towns of Sikar, Fatehpur, Ramgarh and Reengus. The whole cost of these Committees was borne by the Thikana. No tax, direct or indirect, was levied. The figures of expenditure on these Committees during the current and the preceding years were Rs. 11,725/4/9 and Rs. 18,111/12/6 respectively.

560. Of the anticipated revenue receipts of Rs. 8,64,510/- Rs. 8,64,531/- were collected. a The figures of receipt and expenditure for the current and preceding years were as given below :—

RECEIPTS.		
	1941-43	1942-43
(a) Service Head :	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	7,12,398	8,54,571
2. Other sources	2,56,761	2,85,271
Total	9,69,162	11,50,403
(b) Debt Head	3,45,691	3,32,647
Total (a & b)	13,14,853	14,83,049
Opening Balance	2,15,810	1,87,046
Total :	15,30,663	16,20,095

EXPENDITURE

	Rs.	Rs
Service Head	10,45,451	9,11,171
Debt Head	3,47,666	4,62,691
Total :	13,93,117	13,73,865
Closing balance	1,77,046	2,46,230
Total Expenditure	15,30,163	16,20,095

W
Esors.

561. The Thikana and its people contributed Rs. 31,372/- to the War Fund and Rs. 85,000 to War Bonds.

(c) KHETRI.

562. Khetri is one of the biggest Thikanas of Jaipur State having 297 full villages with an area of about 800 square miles and shates in 54 Panchpana villages. Its population is 1,76,316 according to the census of 1941. The Thikana was under the management of the Court of Wards upto the 16th February, 1942, when, on Raja Sardar Singh Bahadurs' attaining majority, it was released from the supervision of the Court of Wards. All appeals and revisions of the Superintendent Thikana's orders in civil and criminal cases pending in the Chief Court at Jaipur were returned to the Raja Sahib Bahadur for disposal.

Personnel.

563. Rai Bahadur Dewan Karam Chand Tandon, retired Personal Extra Asstt. Commissioner, Punjab, worked as Senior Officer throughout the year.

Revenue.

564. The new assessment of the Ajitgarh and Chirawa Tehsils sanctioned by the Government in the preceding year was introduced. During the year under report the revised assessment of the Singhana Tehsil and of the 12 villages of Talluqa Khetri (includ-

ing Jaspur and Shri Sardarpura) was introduced. The revised assessment was received with general satisfaction in all the Paraganas. The total area under cultivation in the Khalsa villages was 5,03,213 bighas as against 4,89,562 bighas in the preceding year. The total area irrigated was 29,002 bighas as against 30,516 bighas in the last year. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 8,21,236- as against Rs. 7,97,433/- and the expenditure to Rs. 85,843/- as against Rs. 87,827/- in the preceding year. Expenditure on account of Settlement operations was Rs. 10,485/- as against Rs. 11,890/- in the preceding year.

565. The Agricultural Department continued to maintain the Merapur Farm as also the Cattle and Sheep-breeding Farm. Nearly five wells were bored and seeds were also distributed to the cultivators. It also looked after the Thikana Gardens. The receipts and expenditure of the department were Rs. 8,424/- and Rs. 3,953/- respectively thus yielding an income of Rs. 4,471/- nearly. Agricul-
ture.

566. The various judicial courts of the Thikana disposed of 1,337 criminal cases, 1,067 civil suits and 1,967 civil execution cases as against 1,095, 999, and 2,295 respectively in the preceding year. Judicial

567. A sum of Rs. 1,41,051/- was spent on public works during the year under review as against Rs. 1,04,667/- in the preceding year. P. W. D.

568. During the year under report the amounts spent by the Thikana on educational institutions was Rs. 1,55,471/- as against Rs. 1,18,678/- in the preced- Education

ing year. There were 113 schools including 7 for girls. Out of these 27 were maintained by the Thikana, 50 were granted aids by the Thikana and 36 were private. There were two High Schools, one at Khetri and the other at Chirawa.

569. There were the following four hospitals in the Thikana:—

1. Ajit Hospital	Khetri
2. Victoria Jubilee Hospital	Kotputli
3. Sardar Zenana Hospital	Kotputli
4. Sardar Hospital	Chirawa

Besides these there were 17 village dispensaries maintained by the Thikana, where specially trained school teachers dispensed medicines for simple ailments. There were three Zenana Hospitals also. The total expenditure of the Thikana over the Thikana Hospitals and village dispensaries amounted to Rs. 38,954/- as against Rs. 34,519/- in the preceding year. The expenditure on the Veterinary Department amounted to Rs. 3,458/- as against Rs. 3,633/- in the preceding year. Besides these, there were the Municipalities at Khetri, Chirawa and Kotputli and Sanitation Panchayats at Ajigarh and Jasrapur.

Finance. 570. During the year under review, the total income from land revenue and other sources rose to Rs. 13,55,768/10/4 from Rs. 9,17,924/5/8 in the preceding year. The expenditure also rose from Rs. 9,30,392/- to Rs. 10,07,872/5/9.

War Efforts. 571. Raja Bahadur Sardar Singh has been contributing a sum of Rs. 30,000/- p.a. since the out break of

war for the maintenance of the Khetri company in the 2nd Battalion, Jaipur Infantry. The total amount contributed by the ryot, the officials and the Thikann in the various War Loans and Funds was Rs. 3,10,500/- nearly. There is also a landing ground at Babai which was extended at considerable expense/

(d) WALTER KRIT RAJPUTRA HITKARNI SABHA

572. The Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarni Sabha was founded at Ajmer on the 10th March, 1888, at the instance of Col. Walter, the then A.G.G. The object of the Sabha is to promote the Social advancement of all Rajputs by regulating expenses at marriages and funeral ceremonies; prescribing the minimum age for marriage, etc. All sections of Rajputs are made to observe these rules

573. During the year under review 992 marriages among Rajputs and 19 among Charans were registered. One hundred and fourteen deaths among Rajputs and 6 among Charans were reported. Complete details are given blow:—

Celebrating marriage without permission	61
Celebrating marriage against age limit	....
Celebrating marriage against scale of expenditure	2
Celebrating marriage against Tyag rules	..
Celebrating 2nd marriage in the life-time . of first wife	8
Celebrating marriage after the death of first wife....	....

—	Taking men in Barat in excess of the prescribed number....	....	....	....
	Submission of accounts	....	....	....
	Postponing the marriage ceremony	....	....	....
	Celebrating Nukta against scale of expenditure	....	....	....
	Performing Nukta without permission.			10
	Performing Nukta against orders.			....
	TOTAL			78

574. The total recoveries made during the year amounted of Rs. 1,696/3/-.

APPENDIX III.

Population of the Jaipur State according to the Census of 1941

			<u>Jaipur State</u>	<u>Jaipur City</u>	
Occupied houses	...	...	4,71,140	28,030	
Population	...	...	30,40,876	1,75,810	
Classification of population			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hindus	...	...	12,93,307	11,70,494	24,63,301
Muslims	...	...	1,28,840	1,20,392	2,49,232
Jains...	...	...	16,802	16,040	31,842
Primitive Tribes	...	...	1,55,008	1,38,872	2,93,880
Indian Christians	...	...	344	364	708
Anglo-Indians...	...	...	283	214	577
Other Christians	...	...	123	96	219
Jews	...	...	4	6	10
Sikhs...	...	...	336	233	569
Parsis...	...	...	21	17	38
Total	...	...	13,95,068	14,45,808	30,40,876

APPENDIX IV.

Finance Secretary.

1. Finances.
- (a) Accounts Office.
- (b) Treasury.
- (c) Treaty payments.
- (d) Rozindars.
- (e) Investments.

2. Mint.

3. Railway (including Saloons).

4. Education including Mayo College (a) Mahum's Public Library.

5. Post office (including wireless).

6. Stamps and Court Rec (with the exception of framing of legislation etc)

7. Baghyanat

Law Secretary.

1. Judicial Department including (a) Extradition (b) Summonses and Interrogatories.

2. Jails.

3. Framing of legislation relating to Stamps & Court Fee

4. Registration.

5. Municipalities.

6. Storage of Petroleum & Kerosene Oil

7. Legislation.

8. District & Central Advisory Boards

9. Village Panchayats and Panch Committees.

Secretary, P. W. D.

1. Public Works Department.

- (a) Roads and Buildings
- (b) Water Works.
- (c) Irrigation.
- (d) Electricity.
- (e) Inamr Dept.
- (f) Telephones.

2. Town Improvement.

3. Museum

4. Ancient Monuments (including Archaeology).

5. Astronomical Observatory.

6. A. R. P.

Development Secretary.

1. Industries & Commerce.
- (a) State Milkrihana.
- (b) King Edward Memorial.

(c) Mines and Quarries.

(d) Factories.

(e) Tarkashi Th-taranj.

2. Maharaj's School of Arts and Crafts.

3. Co-operation.

4. Medical and Public Health.

5. Forests (including Grass Farm).

6. Agriculture

7. Veterinary.

8. Rural Reconstruction.

Chief Secretary.

1. Political.
- (a) Chamber of Princes.
- (b) Motamid Jaipur Residency.

2. Palace.

3. Information Bureau.

4. State Press.

5. State Gazette.

6. Exotic.

7. Customs.

8. Charities (including Khalsa Temples).

9. Sadabar.

10. Warkkrit Sabha.

11. Ceremonials.

12. Land Revenue.

13. Salt

14. Porejat.

15. Court of Wards.

16. Loan to Jagirdars.

17. Recovery of State dues

18. Sambhar Shamlat.

19. Army.

20. Nagas and Qilejat.

21. Military Pensioners.

22. State Soldiers Board.

23. Arms and Ammunition.

24. The Secretariat.

25. Important cases of all department.

APPENDIX V.

Prime Minister,

AMIN-UL-MULK

SIR MIRZA MOHAMMAD ISMAIL,

K.C.I.E., O.B.E.

1. Political
 - (a) Chamber of Princes
 - (b) Motamidi Jaipur Residency.
2. Palace
3. Public Works Department
 - (a) Roads and Buildings
 - (b) Water Works
 - (c) Irrigation
 - (d) Electricity
 - (e) Inmarat Department
 - (f) Telephones
4. Industries and Commerce, including
 - (a) State Mistrikhana
 - (b) King Edward Memorial
 - (c) Mines and Quarries
 - (d) Factories
 - (e) Tarkashi Tartaranj
5. The Secretariat
6. Information Bureau (Foreign)
7. Town Improvement
8. Baghayat (including Palace Gardens)
9. Important cases of all Departments
10. Agriculture
11. Forests
12. Veterinary
13. Maharaja's School of Arts & Crafts

Finance Minister.

RAI BAHADUR

PT. AMARNATH ATAL, M.A.

1. Finance
 - (a) Accounts Office
 - (b) Treasury
 - (c) Treaty Payments
 - (d) Rozindars
 - (e) Investments
2. Education, including
 - (a) Mayo College
 - (b) Maharaja's Public Library
3. Railways (including Khasa Saloons)
4. Post Office (including Wireless)
5. Mint
6. Co-operation
7. Govt. Press
8. Gazette.
9. Stamps and Court Fees (with the exception of framing of Legislation)

Home Minister,

THAKUR HARI SINGH OF ACHROT.

1. Judicial Department including
 - (a) Extradition
 - (b) Summonses and Interrogatories
2. Excise
3. Customs
4. Jails
5. Medical and Public Health
6. Framing of legislation etc. relating to Stamps and Court Fee
7. Registration
8. Museums and Ancient Monuments (including Archaeological Department)
9. Municipalities
10. Charities (including Khalsa Temples)
11. Sadabarat
12. Astronomical Observatory
13. Storage of Petroleum and Kerosene oil
14. Walterkrit Sabha
15. Ceremonials

Revenue Minister,

DEWAN BAHADUR

PT. BRIJCHAND SHARMA,

M.A., LL.B.

1. Land Revenue and Settlement.
2. Salt
3. Rural Reconstruction
4. Purojat
5. Legislation
6. Courts of Wards
7. Loans to Jagirdars
8. Recovery of State dues on account of Loans, Tafawats, Horse service etc.
9. District and Central Advisory Boards
10. Village Panchayats and Town Committees
11. Sambhar Shemlat Board

Army Minister,

RAO BAHADUR MAJOR-GENERAL,

KR. (Now Thakur) AMAR SINGH.

1. Army
2. Police
3. Nagas
4. Qilejat
5. Military Pensioners
6. State Soldiers' Board
7. Arms and Ammunition
8. A. R. F. Work
9. Food Control

APPENDIX VI.

Receipts

Major heads.	1941-42	1942-43 (Preliminary)
(A) Revenue Heads.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	40,53,039/6/3	57,84,454/5/4
2. Tribute.	5,47,806/4/9	6,17,486/7/6
3. Matmi.	56,897/13/2	5,745/13/4
4. Customs.	22,61,499/-/8	23,05,163/1/10
5. Excise.	9,17,370/7/8	13,74,765/8/6
6. Forests	1,52,573/5/7	1,56,100/6/9
7. Stamps and Court Fee.	4,05,621/1/11	4,31,683/2/9
8. Railways.	19,74,189/4/6	23,35,888/12/-
9. Salt.	8,79,794/1/2	8,87,386/6/5
10. Interest	22,91,174/5/1	29,41,626/8/11
11. Post office	1,00,130 7/4	1,34,393/4/7
12. Mint.	4,868/2/5	4,535/11/11
13. Courts of law	86,643/12/4	98,812/12/9
14. Jails.	1,16,661/8/8	1,44,452/4/8
15. Police.	5,442/4/-	5,474/1/5
16. Public Works Department	2,99,165/12/11	2,92,738/9/7
17. Mines.	1,33,158/12/1	1,50,778/1/4
18. Irrigation	83,837/4/10	1,26,307/1/8
19. Electricity.	5,01,749/12/9	4,21,145/11/1
20. Scientific, Industrial and Miscellaneous Works	5,373 3/2	2,744/-/8
21. Military.	36,693/5/1	29,500/3/10
22. Bakshikhana Jagir	7,01,802/5/1	7,96,369/14/4
23. Municipality.	94,493/14/1	1,00,015/11/1
24. Karkhanejat.	35,850/1/-	51,811/13/8
25. Miscellaneous.	6,08,336/6/3	5,54,698/6/9
Total Revenue Heads.	1,63,54,027/2/9	1,96,96,178/6/8
(B) Debt Heads.		
Investment.	18,72,972/6/4	29,31,936/12/1
Deposits.	14,41,542/13/9	18,27,799/6/6
Advances.	9,15,301/10/8	26,74,662/8/-
Total Debt Heads.	41,84,816/14/9	74,34,398/10/7
Total Revenue & Debt Heads.	2,05,38,889/1/6	2,71,30,577/1/3

APPENDIX VII.

Expenditure

Major Heads.	1941-42	1942-43.
	Rs.	(Preliminary) Rs.
(A) Service Heads.		
1. Refunds.	11,120/1/7	15,405/18/-
2. Assignments & Compensation.	2,50,561/8/7	47,394/15/1
3. Land Revenue.	7,88,930/8/10	7,87,571/11/10
4. Customs & Excise.	2,77,466/3/3	2,95,278/4/2
5. Forests, Shikarkhana & Grassfarm.	92,029/11/10	1,13,312/1/4
6. Post office.	66,492/10/7	82,768/6/10
7. Mint.	5,870/12/2	5,156/-/9
8. General Administration.	6,32,045/6/5	7,47,380/3/2
9. Law & Justice.	8,09,385/2/8	2,93,600/6/2
10. Registration.	2,53,244/9	2,567/1/6
11. Jails.	2,28,263/12/3	3,17,347/3/6
12. Police.	7,38,565/12/5	7,52,730/14/3
13. Education	6,72,074/ 3/1	8,24,894/15/1
14. Medical.	5,18,116/2/3	5,92,860/11/7
15. Municipality.	2,03,717/4/7	2,12,502/5/4
16. Palace.	14,03,779/1/2	13,61,480/14/4
17. Military.	21,29,126/14/1	27,16,317/9/11
18. Pensions, Bonus & gratuities.	4,25,636/7/-	4,43,400/12/8
19. Charity	2,77,563/10/-	3,61,563/7/1
20. Public work Department.	14,11,483/10/1	16,17,677/8/4
21. Mines.	21,879/9/5	15,835/10/11
22. Railways.	9,33,745/6/-	7,07,309/4/3
23. Irrigation.	1,29,177/8/10	1,56,221/9/1
24. Electricity.	3,23,534/9/5	2,69,676/6/3
25. Scientific, Industrial & Miscellaneous works.	47,130/3/-	32,246/9/6
26. Government tribute.	3,76,470/9/6	3, 6,470/9/4
27. Karkhanaajet.	8,11,713/7/2	6,30,033/-/9
28. Rozindars.	59,388/7/9	58,583/1/3
29. Interests.	3,107/15/-	10/7/7
30. Miscellaneous & Minor Departments.	5,09,311/7/11	6,45,206/2/7
Total Service heads.	1,36,48,277/12/7	1,44,84,206/3/5
(B) Debt Heads.		
Investment.	73,25,892/5/8	55,80,012/7/2
Deposits.	7,16,712/6/9	15,63,460/14/4
Advances.	5,76,411/14/2	14,75,911/15/6
Capital expenditure.	13,90,469/3/1	8,81,375/13/6
Total Debt Heads.	1,00,09,475/13/8	95,00,761/2/5
Total Service & Debt Heads.	2,36,57,753/10/3	2,39,84,967/5/10

APPENDIX VIII.

<i>Nizamats.</i>	<i>Tehsils.</i>
1. Sawai Jaipur	1. Sawai Jaipur
	2. Chaksu
2. Amber	3. Amber
	4. Jamwa Ranigarh
3. Torawati	5. Torawati
	6. Bairath
4. Shoikhawati	7. Sheikhawati
5. Sambhar	8. Sambhar
	9. Danta Ramgarh
	10. Mozamabad
6. Malpura	11. Malpura
	12. Torawati
	13. Nawai
7. Dausa	14. Dausa
	15. Baswa
	16. Sikrai
	17. Lalsot
8. Hindaun	18. Hindaun
	19. Ghonsla
	20. Toda Bhim
	21. Mehwa
9. Gangapur	22. Gangapur
	23. Wazirpur
	24. Bamanwas
	25. Nadoti
10. Sawai Madhopur	26. Sawai Madhopur
	27. Khandar
	28. Bonli
	29. Malarna Doongar
11. Kot-Kasim	No Tehsil

APPENDIX IX.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Authorised Capital.</i>
1. The Rajputana Investment Co. Ltd.	Rs. 5,00,000
2. The National Traders Limited.	Rs. 10,00,000
3. The Bank of Jaipur Limited.	Rs. 2,00,00,000
4. The Muraco Gas Plant Limited.	Rs. 1,00,000
5. The Victor Stores Supply Company Ltd	Rs. 5,00,000
6. The Industrial Trust Limited, Pilani.	Rs. 4,00,00,000
7. Rahul Limited.	Rs. 10,00,000
8. Merchandise and Stores Limited.	Rs. 50,00,000
9. Rajputana General Dealers Ltd.	Rs. 1,50,000
10. Man Industrial Corporation Ltd	Rs. 5,00,000
11. Rajputana Agencies Ltd.	Rs. 5,00,000
12. Shiva Investment Co. Ltd.	Rs. 1,00,000
13. Bharat Paint and Varnish Works Ltd.	Rs. 10,00,000
14. Bharat Investors Ltd.	Rs. 10,00,000
15. Jaipur Development Co. Ltd.	Rs. 1,00,00,000
16. Pilani Industrial Corporation Ltd	Rs. 1,00,000
17. The India Industries Limited.	Rs. 1,00,000
18. The Jaipur Glass & Potteries Works Ltd.	Rs. 5,00,000
19. The Jaipur Finance Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 2,00,000
20. Jaipur Finance Ltd.	Rs. 25,00,000
21. The Jaipur Brokers & Investment Co. Ltd.	Rs. 1,00,000
22. Shree Mahabir Company Limited.	Rs. 5,00,000
23. Jaipur Industries Limited.	Rs. 25,00,000
24. The Rajasthan Trading Co. Ltd.	Rs. 50,00,000
25. General Industries & Investment Ltd.	Rs. 5,00,000
26. The All India Agency Limited.	Rs. 5,00,000
27. The Glorious Variety Stores Co. Ltd.	Rs. 2,00,000
28. The Lucky Industries Co. Ltd.	Rs. 5,00,000
29. The Minerva Stores & Engineering Works Ltd.	Rs. 2,00,000
30. The Prosperous Investors Limited.	Rs. 5,00,000
31. The Universal Stores Supply Co. Ltd.	Rs. 2,00,000
32. The Universal Builders & Contractors Limited.	Rs. 5,00,000
33. The Bhagwati Chemical & Manufacturers Co. Ltd.	Rs. 1,00,000
34. The Bhagwati Bankers & Commission Agents Ltd.	Rs. 10,00,000
35. The Bharat Mineral Development Agencies Ltd.	Rs. 5,00,000
36. The Amber Trading Co. Ltd.	Rs. 1,50,000

37.	The Jaipur Industrial Syndicate Ltd	Rs.	5,00,000
38.	The Agarwal Financier Ltd.	Rs.	5,00,000
39	Oriental Traders Limited	Rs.	5,00,000
40.	Shree Krishna Trading Co. Ltd.	Rs.	5,00,000
41.	Arya Biopar Company Ltd.	Rs.	1,00,000
42.	Rajputana Commercial Co. Ltd.	Rs.	2,50,000
43.	The Jaipur State Railway Employees Co operative Crédit Society Ltd.	Ls.	20,000
44.	Textile Machinery Ltd.	Rs.	5,00,000
45.	The Bullion Exchange Ltd.	Rs.	5,00,000
46	The General Trading Co. Ltd.	Rs.	5,00,000
47.	The Jaipur General Trading Co. Ltd	Rs.	25,00,000
48.	Associated Commercial Corporation Ltd.	Rs.	5,00,000
49.	Northern Trading Company Ltd.	Rs.	1,00,00,000
50	The Jaipur Marketing Company Ltd.	Rs.	5,00,000
51	The Hind Hosiery & Textile Mills Ltd	Rs.	5,00,000
52.	M/S. Poonam Chand & Bros., Ltd.	Rs.	5,00,000
53.	The Rajputana Mining & Industries. Ltd	Rs.	11,00,000
54.	Tekriwal Khemka Company Ltd.	Rs.	2,00,000
55.	Lakshmi Sage Deposit Bank Ltd	Rs.	20,00,000
56	S Sohan Mull Golcha Ltd.	Rs.	5,00,000
57.	The Jaipur Metal Industries Ltd.	Rs.	50,00,000

APPENDIX X.

S No	Name of Dak Bungalows.	Class.	Situation, name of roads & milage.	Distance from Jaipur.	Remarks.
1.	Dausa	1st	Agra road mile 33rd	33	Furnished crockery available
2.	Hindaun	2nd	Mandawar Karauli road mile 24th	95	—do—
3.	Mohwa	1st	Agra road mile 72nd	72	—do—
4.	Mandawar	2nd	Mandawar Karauli road mile 1st	82	—do—
5.	Sawai Madhopur	1st	Dausa Sawai Madhopur road mile 65th	98 Via Dausa Lalsote	—do—
6.	Ohaksu	2nd	Tonk road mile 26th	26	—do—
7.	Dudu	1st	Ajmer road mile 26th	41	—do—
REST HOUSES					
1.	Lalsote		Dausa Sawai Madhopur road	68	Furnished, no crockery
2.	Bhorala		Dausa Sawai Madhopur road mile 48th	81	—do—
3.	Bairath		Delhi road mile 51 ¹ / ₂ 25th	61	Furnished, crockery available
4.	Phasi		Sanganer Malpura road mile 22nd	30	Furnished, no crockery
5.	Chaudsen		—do—	61	—do—
6.	Pacta		Terawati road mile 55th in Pacta village	55	Furnished crockery available
7.	Toda Raisingh		2nd Torri Rai Singh road outside Village Toda Rai Singh	69-39	—do—
8.	Sambhar		Outside Sambhar Town on Naraina Sambhar road	58	—do—
9.	Jhunjhunu		Near Railway Station (By rail)	107	Furnished, no crockery
10.	Neem-ka-Thana		Two miles from Neem-ka-Thana Railway Station (By rail)		Furnished crockery available.

